

# THE *Country* GUIDE

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- Herbicides for 1958
- Electrical Hired Men
- Springtime Banquet

CANADA'S APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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MARCH 1958





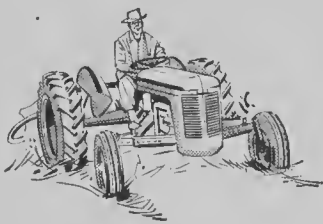
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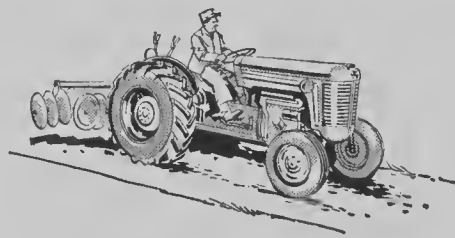
# place for one of these tractors on every farm!

Whether you're farming big-scale, small or 'in between', there's *always* a job for one of these tractors with the famous Ferguson System! Giants in work-capacity but without fuel-consuming weight, they take the countless minor chores of farming in their stride—and yet they

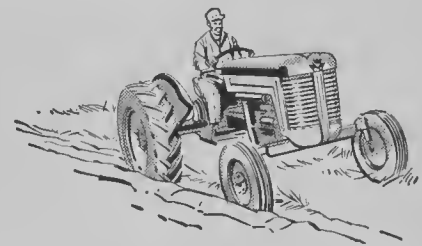
handle the big operations too, with astonishing ease. As a main source of traction power or as an economical addition to your present tractor force, you'll find one of these feature-packed Massey-Ferguson tractors your best buy for better, easier, low-cost farming.



**Often copied . . . never equalled . . .** a tractor that has changed the face of farming throughout the world . . . the **Ferguson 35**, shown in the upper colour photograph at left, is the most advanced design in tractor engineering today. First in the field with the Ferguson System, the 35 is unrivalled as an economical, fuel conserving worker for every farm. Plowing and harvesting . . . raking, discing and cultivating . . . seeding or fertilizing . . . hauling and loading . . . every job's a revelation of amazing low-cost work-ease and efficiency.



**Big tractor lugging power** with light tractor economy . . . that's what you get with the **Massey-Ferguson 50**, shown in the centre photograph at left. Engineered to walk away with heavy loads in tough conditions, the MF 50 equipped with the famous Ferguson System, is still a fast-working, easy-handling go-getter on any job. Available in four models—standard, high arch, row crop and single front wheel—the Massey-Ferguson 50 is designed for both front and rear mounted implements.



**New and bigger than ever before** . . . a Ferguson System tractor in the 4-plow class—the brand new **Massey-Ferguson 65**, shown in lower photograph at left.

Here's a tractor that's a real powerhouse of dynamic energy—comparable in work-capacity to the big heavyweights but with only half their fuel-consuming weight. The MF 65 is the latest and greatest of the Ferguson System team of tractors—built and engineered for all-round power-packed hard work on every size and type of farm.

## Now 3 Ferguson System Tractors to choose from

Test-work them on your farm



MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

*World's most famous combines and the  
only tractors with the Ferguson System*



Seen discussing the Rennwood Farms production records are left, Fred Hendricks, Pioneer Feed representative, and Bruce Butcher, Manager of Rennwood Farms.

## ANOTHER TOP CANADIAN GUERNSEY HERD FED PIONEER EXCLUSIVELY

Owned by Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, the Rennwood Farms, Cobourg, Ont., is very capably managed by Bruce Butcher. This 340-acre breeding establishment maintains a herd of 150 top quality purebred Guernsey cattle with an average of 60 head milking.

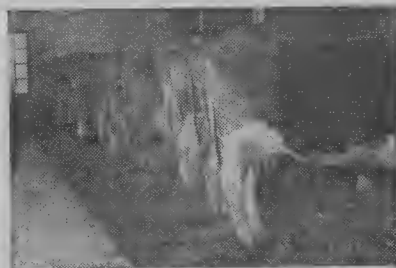
Twenty of the heifers in the herd have made a total of 32 records. Statistically, the herd is rated on B.C.A. (better than class average) with a rating of 126.5 for milk and 130.2 for fat.

The senior herd sire, MacDonald Farms JOLLY NEPTUNE, now 7 years old, has 20 daughters with 30 records. There are over 70 NEPTUNE daughters in the herd and more than 30 of these are now milking.

The junior herd sire, IDEAL SUPERIOR SUPREME, is sired by noted IDEAL SUPERIOR and out of IDEAL G.S. ROSETTE. Six of SUPERIOR's first 11 daughters finished records with over 900 pounds of fat as junior 2-year-olds.

The highest "NEPTUNE" daughter, Rennwood NEPTUNE MAY TUNE, made a record of 12,088 pounds of milk with 692 pounds of fat as a junior 2-year-old to finish as the highest Canadian 2-year-old for fat on twice-a-day milking.

The entire Rennwood herd is fed exclusively on Pioneer Dairy Cattle Feeds. In his feeding program, manager Bruce Butcher uses Pioneer 24% Pellets mixed with his own grain for the milking herd. The calves are grown and developed on Pioneer Calf Starter Pellets followed by Pioneer Calf Grower Pellets. The dry cows are fed on Pioneer Dry and Fitting Ration. Bruce has been feeding Pioneer consistently for 4 years and during the last 2 years he has purchased all his dairy cattle supplements in the pelleted form.



Part of the outstanding show and production herd at Rennwood Farms.



A section of the calf barn at Rennwood Guernsey Farms.



PIONEER FEEDS LIMITED  
Saint John, N.B. — Montreal — Ottawa — Toronto  
Winnipeg — Calgary — Vancouver

In This Issue

THE *Country* GUIDE

March 1958

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

- **CONTRACT FARMING FOR ALL?** This is a big question, which Canadian farmers may have to answer soon. The Country Guide reviews present trends toward growing crops and feeding livestock under contract, and indicates the various aspects of contract farming which deserve careful consideration.—See page 12.



- **WHAT WILL YOU GROW?** Feature articles this month offer you some guidance on oil seeds (page 13), better hay (page 14), and grasses in season (page 15), as well as the crop variety recommendations for 1958 (page 19).

### NEW WEATHER FORECAST

M COLD COOL

You will find some changes in the arrangement of our weather forecast on page 6. The forecast is now given week-by-week for each province, and the weather map at the top of the page shows the main trends expected during the month. We believe that these changes present the weather picture in a convenient form for easy reference.

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Last Days of Winter—by Eva Luoma

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada

DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE

Home Section:

Associate Editors: GLENORA PEARCE, RUTH GILL

Advertising Sales Manager: R. J. HORTON

J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., President

R. C. BROWN, Managing Director

Business Manager: J. S. KYLE

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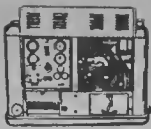
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## 5000 - 6000 WATT-110 VOLT AC SINGLE PHASE GENERATING PLANT



Here is a Light Plant that only "WAR SURPLUS" can offer. A Plant that will give years of trouble-free service. HOBART GENERATOR DIRECTLY COUPLED TO DEPENDABLE WATER COOLED 4 CYLINDER SELF-START ZXB HERCULES ENGINE. CONTROL PANEL—Contains a full set of engine and generator instruments including A.C. volt-meter, a m.m.f. frequency meter, circuit breaker, voltage regulator, field rheostat, start-stop buttons, ignition switch, water temperature, oil pressure gauges and battery ammeter. In addition this unit is provided with 2 power terminals from which 120 VOLT A.C. power is taken, and 3 terminals are provided for remote starting. Unit is totally enclosed in sheet metal housing and mounted on steel skid. Reg. \$1,995.00. In New Condition. SPECIAL..... **\$595**

## NEW! GARWOOD 10 TON LOW MOUNT HOIST



One Full Year Mechanical Guarantee

10 1/2" mounting - 2" piston rod diameter, width of subframe 34" or 36"—designed for heavy duty work. Complete and ready to install. Tipping sills are made to order up to 14' in length. Complete with large size cylinder. Hydraulic pump and lever lift. Comes complete with drive shaft, universal joints and steady bearing (but less power take-off). Made to your size as required. When ordering state width of chassis, length of box, and truck wheel base.

\$100 Down—Balance Easy Terms

## NEW! HI-CAPACITY 8 TON FARM TRUCK HOIST



One Full Year Mechanical Guarantee

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—BEST OFFER IN CANADA! NORCO HEAVY DUTY MODEL 259 Hydraulic Hoist for all farm trucks. Up to 84" Cab to Axle, 12" box, easy to mount, comes with 12.6" channel sills to replace wooden sills on your box. Features Lowest Mount. No Hose—or Tank—self-contained hydraulics, 7" Heil Cylinder, Piston Rod 2" steel—steel rings—capacity 4 gallons full of oil. Gear type pump with built-in valve—Bronze wearing plates, replaceable. FREE Drive Shaft. U Joints, Bearings, Installation Instructions (does not include Power Take-Off).

## DOUBLE YOUR TRUCK PAYLOAD



- 12-ply Nylon equal to 36-ply Rayon.
- Each tire guaranteed for 12 months, regardless of load you haul. No other tire carries this guarantee.
- All tires aircraft quality recapped with natural rubber, full depth tread.
- We supply heavy 2-piece wheel for extra load.
- You still have your old tire, tube and wheel.



1-TON

To replace 7.50x16 same height. Tire size 8.50x16, Nylon 14-ply supertraction tread design as illustrated. A proven change-over that will give years of trouble-free service. Price per set of 2 tires, tubes and wheels — **\$139.00**



1/2-TON

Tire size 6.50x16 12-ply, will replace 6.00x16. Will allow you to carry twice the capacity of a 1/2 ton truck. Lock ring wheels as on 1-ton trucks. Price per set of 2 tires, tubes and wheels — **\$95.00**

## RECAPPED NYLON TIRES-AS ABOVE

### 750x16 12 Ply

All Traction Gives traction needed for grip on ice, snow or pull through snow. ONE YEAR GUARANTEE E.A. **\$42.50**  
2 for \$80.00  
10 PLY, E.A. **\$37.50**  
2 for \$70.00

### 700x16 10 Ply

All Traction ONE YEAR GUARANTEE E.A. **\$37.50**  
2 for \$70.00  
6.50x16 nylon 12 ply All Traction Due to heavy ply, you must have lock ring wheels. E.A. **\$32.50**  
2 for \$60.00

### 850x16 Nylon 14 Ply Super Traction

Fully recapped. Guaranteed to carry any load you can put on a one ton truck. Will replace 7.00 or 7.50x16 tires or 9.00x16 tires. E.A. **\$47.50**  
2 for \$90.00

## NEW- NON-DIRECTIONAL GRIP TIRES



8.25x20 10 Ply Regular Special \$41.00 \$44.50  
7.50x20 8 Ply \$121.50 \$49.00  
1st Line Factory Fresh by Mohawk Rubber Co.  
NEW 7.00x20, 8-Ply. With 2 shock pads (equal to 10- ply. Reg. \$88.00. ... **\$42.50**  
4 for \$160.00. New Tubes \$4.95 ea.

## NEW TRUCK TIRE SPECIALS



Below Wholesale Prices  
1st Line, 1st Grade, NAME BRAND CONVENTIONAL TREAD TIRES.  
Size Ply Reg. Special  
7.50x20 10 \$113.00 \$54.00  
7.50x20 8 \$98.75 \$47.50  
8.50x20 8 \$71.25 \$29.50  
6.00x20 6 \$49.45 \$23.50  
8.25x20 10 \$136.95 \$64.50 (Super Rayon)

## 14-PLY NYLON AIRCRAFT TIRES

AT LAST — A 14-Ply Aircraft tire to fit a standard 20" truck wheel. Will fit all wheels up to 750x20.



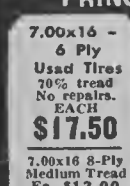
For best results order in sets of 4. This tire will increase power and carrying capacity. Excellent for off-highway work, carrying heavy loads. Several hundreds of these tires now being used successfully on loads up to 24,000 lbs.

Price — Recapped Knobby Tread — Tire with Tube ..... 2 for **\$70.00**

12 MONTH GUARANTEE 4 for **\$130.00**

SPECIAL! Same tire as above, not recapped, used, in A-1 condition. Excellent for replacing any 20" tire up to 750x20. Tire and Tube ... Only **\$18.00**

## PRINCESS LOW PRICES ON MILITARY TIRES



7.00x16 - 6 Ply Used Tires 70% tread No repairs. EACH **\$17.50**  
7.00x16 8-Ply Medium Tread E.A. **\$12.00**

7.50x20 — 8 Ply plus 2 Shock Pads (Equal to 10-Ply). Fresh stock, medium tread. Will replace 7.00x20 if used in a set. Grip tread non-directional. EACH **\$26.50** Or 4 for \$100.00

750x20 — 8 ply full recaps. New stock! Just arrived! Factory fresh. These tires have been recapped by the Army. A real buy at only: EACH **\$33.50**

9.00x16 8-ply Ground Grip Grade A, 60-70% tread, no patches or repairs. Can be used in place of 7.50x16. Each **\$32.50**  
Same size as above — not as high a tread. Good condition. Only (State whether for British or American wheels). **\$22.50**  
New 9.00x16 tubes \$5.00 each

900x20 — 10 PLY MILITARY STEP UP YOUR CARRYING CAPACITY AT LOW COST! Slightly used, 80% tread, no patches or repairs of any kind. Fresh stock. SPECIAL, EACH ..... **\$44.50**  
Used Tubes to fill, clean, no repairs. Each ..... **\$4.00**

YOU DO BETTER WHEN YOU DO BUSINESS WITH

## PRINCESS

## THE BIG BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE WEST

### TRACTOR RELINERS

Size	Price
9 x 24 to 40	\$ 9.45
10 x 24 to 38	10.35
11 x 24 to 38	13.00
12 x 24 to 38	15.00
13 x 24 to 40	16.00
14 x 24 to 34	17.50
15 x 24 to 32	19.45

CANADA'S LEADER IN NEW and USED MERCHANDISE



### HYDRAULIC JACKS

British Built for Longer Life  
10 Ton ..... **\$26.50**  
5 Ton ..... **\$18.50**

### 37-PIECE METAL STAMPING SETS

Item No. 390-B — Full alphabet, A-Z, Number 1-9, "&" and Period. Precision hand trimmed, deep cut, hardened Tool Steel Stamps. Comes in fitted Easy Access Carton. Regular Price \$20.00. PRINCESS SPECIAL ..... **\$6.95**

### CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

NO. P-11 — Stainless steel shaft. 5 blade impeller with one oilite bearing at each end. Castings made of rust-proof alloy. 3/4" inlet, 1/2" outlet (adaptable to garden hose). Requires 1/8 to 1/3 H.P. Replacement parts always available. PRICE ..... **\$9.95**

### BOLTS and NUTS

Standard sizes for every day use. Packed in a metal tool box 22"x9"x5". A Guaranteed \$40 value. Yours for Only ... **\$9.95**

### GARWOOD 6-TON WINCH

6-Ton winch. Genuine worm drive, ball bearing, powerful Garwood winch, 12,000 lbs. capacity. Complete with clutch. Drum size 1 1/2" long, 6" core. Overall size — 27" long, 19" wide, 15" high, 1 1/2" diameter. Shaft extends 2" out of case. Excellent for trucks, tractors, etc. Less Cable. ORIGINAL COST OVER \$365. ONLY **\$155**

### TREMENDOUS SAVINGS

Brand New Goodyear SURE GRIP Tractor Tires

### REAR TRACTOR TIRES

Size Ply	Regular	Special
8x24 4	\$ 32.35	\$ 39.95
10x24 4	60.55	47.45
13x24 4	95.60	69.80
13x26 6		
(Super S.G.)	133.00	97.50
10x28 4	69.35	54.50
11x28 4	79.35	60.50
12x28 4	96.40	69.50
13x28 4	108.90	77.10
14x30 6	159.70	110.00
15x30 6		
(Super S.G.)	208.00	139.00
14x34 6	182.45	138.95
15x34 6		
(Super S.G.)	247.90	165.40
10x38 6	88.95	68.50
10x38 6		
(Super S.G.)	123.15	92.30
11x38 4	101.00	75.15
11x38 6	116.00	86.50
12x38 4	109.75	84.85
12x38 6	124.35	96.00
13x38 6	148.90	114.00

Fully Guaranteed for One Year against field hazards. Lifetime Guarantee against defects.

### Triple Rib Front Tires

### FRONT TRACTOR TIRES

Size Ply	Regular	Special
400x15 4	\$16.95	\$10.80
500x15 4	19.70	12.95
550x16 4	21.40	13.95
600x16 4	24.50	14.85
600x16 6	30.75	17.95
400x19 4	19.70	12.95
TRI - RIR		
650x16 4	\$33.50	\$20.50
750x16 4	34.85	26.50
750x16 6	40.10	32.50
750x18 4	37.35	27.30
750x18 6	48.65	35.10

## PRINCESS AUTO AND MACHINERY LTD.

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD. ALL PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

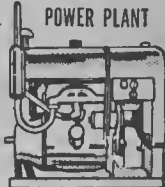
150 FORT ST. WINNIPEG 1, MAN.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

## BRAND NEW 35 H.P. CONTINENTAL POWER PLANT

### BRAND NEW POWER PLANTS at 1/2 PRICE.

These Units are BRAND NEW current production. Come complete and ready to start (less battery). Includes — Radiator, Gas Tank, Stuffer, Instrument Panel and Governor. "Complete Power Plant — Ready to Go." Motor Specifications: 35 H.P. at 1750 R.P.M., 1/2 Cycle, Valve in Head. Continental Model Z134 Compression Ratio 6.6 to 1. 134 cubic inch displacement. Borg Warner clutch and stub shaft. PRINCESS SPECIAL ..... **\$395.00** (With Farm Certificate) (Others add \$80.00 to Purchase Price)



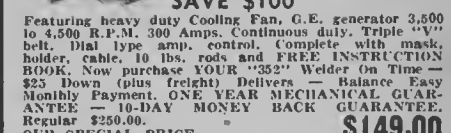
## PRINCESS AIR COMPRESSOR

The ideal heavy-duty air compressor for hundreds of jobs — paint spraying, inflating tires, greasing, etc. High pressure type — designed to deliver large volume of air. 1/2 H.P. heavy-duty capacitor motor, 2" bore compressor is of piston-type, has built-in air filter. Certified steel tank (12"x24"). Whole unit is quality-built; high-strength alloy precision h e a r i n g s, automatic switch, check valve, safety valve, 20 ft. air hose, tire chuck nylon bearing wheels, rubber tires. Unit complete. Model PTC-1 ..... **\$139.00**



## PRINCESS "352" ARC WELDER

SAVE \$100  
Featuring heavy duty Cooling Fan, G.E. generator 3,500 to 4,500 R.P.M. 300 Amps. Continuous duty. Triple "V" belt. Dial type amp. control. Complete with mask, holder, cable, 10 lbs. rods and FREE INSTRUCTION BOOK. Now purchase FOUR "352" Welder On Time — \$25 Down (plus freight) Delivers — Balance Easy Monthly Payment. ONE YEAR MECHANICAL GUARANTEE — 10-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. Regular \$250.00. OUR SPECIAL PRICE ..... **\$149.00** Freight Extra.



## Brand New 5 Ton Wagon

**\$149.**

NEW FULL CIRCLE 5th WHEEL STEERING. 1. 3-ton hubs, standard heavy duty Timken Roller Bearings. 2. 6-inch channel bunk. 3. Pole reach extended to 10 ft. 2" steel pipe. 4. Hitch extra heavy channel material. 5. Good used tires 6.50x14 — 12-ply Nylon Aircraft, with 8 1/2" height 26". We guarantee to replace any tire free F.O.B. Winnipeg, within 2 years. 6. Wheels extra wide 14" all steel, 2 piece. The distance from the centre of the tire to centre of the opposite tire is standard width 60". No sway, whip or weaving.

MODEL W-527 — Same Wagon as above with wider low pressure 10-ply Nylon 275C tires; drop centre all steel wheels (same as on 1957 automobiles). These tires have the same carrying capacity as an 11.00x12. SPECIAL (F.O.B. Winnipeg) ..... **\$159.50** a GUARANTEED: Against defective workmanship, material. If not as represented, return for refund.

## 3 TON ALL PURPOSE STEEL WAGON

MODEL W-304 — Auto. steering, all welded construction, adjustable reach, Timken bearings. With 6.50 x 14 — 12-ply Nylon Aircraft tires, in excellent condition. Should tires fall within 2 years, we shall replace F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wheels — All Steel, 2 piece, with extra heavy duty Aircraft tubes. Price ..... **\$132.50**

MODEL W-302 — Same Wagon — with good used 15" tires, 70% tread. Tires guaranteed 1 year ..... **\$121.00**

MODEL W-300 — Same Wagon — (less tires) with 15" or 16" wheels. .... **\$101.50**

## 4 TON ALL STEEL WAGON

MODEL W-404 — Auto Steering, Timken bearings, built by Canada's largest Mfg. — With 6.50 x 14 — 12-ply Nylon Aircraft tires in excellent condition. Should tires fall within 2 years, we shall replace F.O.B. Winnipeg. WHEELS — All steel, 2 piece, with extra heavy Aircraft tubes. Price ..... **\$146.00**

MODEL W-402 — Same Wagon with 15" — 4-ply good used tires, 70% tread. Tires guaranteed 1 year ..... **\$140.00**

MODEL W-400 — Same Wagon less tires, with 15" or 16" wheels. .... **\$120.00**

## HEAVY DUTY CHAINS

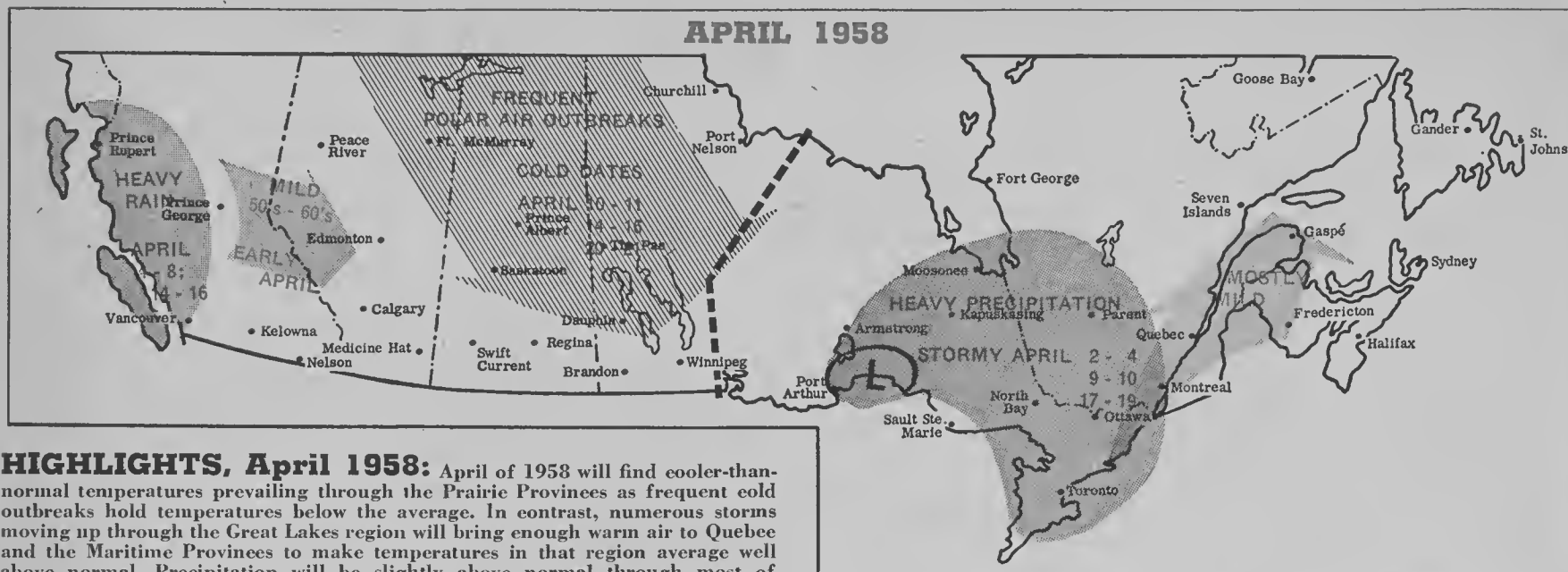
Now available again after 2 years — 1/4" extra heavy duty steel tractor chains for all field and road conditions.

Size	Price
9x24	\$32.79
10x24	37.08
10x28	38.40
11x28	40.90
11x38	51.10
12x38	58.87
900x20	\$21.50
1050x20	24.50
1100x20	26.50
Size	Price
13x24	\$48.48
13x30	51.05
14x30	58.47
14x34	64.58
15x30	65.13
15x34	78.27



## Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



**HIGHLIGHTS, April 1958:** April of 1958 will find cooler-than-normal temperatures prevailing through the Prairie Provinces as frequent cold outbreaks hold temperatures below the average. In contrast, numerous storms moving up through the Great Lakes region will bring enough warm air to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to make temperatures in that region average well above normal. Precipitation will be slightly above normal through most of southern Canada, heaviest in British Columbia, southern Ontario and the northeast. Most important storminess following mid-month.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta**

**First Week, 1-5:** Highlight will be chinook winds and mild temperatures with daytime highs frequently climbing into the 50's and 60's. No outstanding cold weather or precipitation.

**Second Week, 6-12:** A brief period of showers can be expected early this week, with the precipitation of intermittent, scattered nature. Temperatures generally will average in the high 50's during the daytime, between 20-30 overnight.

**Third Week, 13-19:** A good period of showers can be expected at mid-week, encompassing at least two days. The month's most important cold outbreak will be felt at week's end, as overnight temperatures drop to near zero.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** After beginning on a note of cold temperatures, temperatures will be warming through much of this week. A brief period of showers can be expected early in the week, with no important precipitation thereafter.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Mild temperatures with daytime readings in the 50's and 60's, will dominate much of this week, along with rains early in the week, near an inch.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

**First Week, 1-5:** Opening on a cold note, with temperatures near zero, slow warming will highlight this week with daytime highs into the 40-50 degree range by the 5th. Showers likely around the 3rd, north central sections mainly.

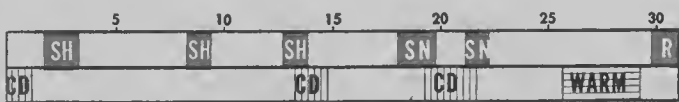
**Second Week, 6-12:** Mild temperatures, with daytime readings in the 40's will dominate much of this period, with the most important shower activity occurring at the middle of the week.

**Third Week, 13-19:** Snowy, cold weather will open this week, with overnight lows dropping to between 0-15 degrees. Skies should clear early in the week, but more showers can be expected toward the week end.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** Overnight temperatures dropping to near zero will open the week, along with brief snows early in the week. However, clearing skies and warming temperatures are due to arrive at mid-week.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Mild weather, with daytime temperatures in the 50's and 60's will dominate this period. Showers likely on the last day of the month.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE

**Manitoba**

**First Week, 1-5:** Mild temperatures, with a period of showers toward the week-end, will dominate this period. Look for daytime high temperatures in the 50's.

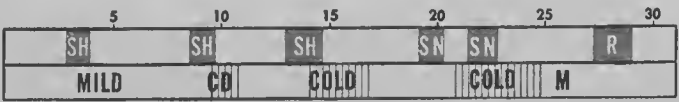
**Second Week, 6-12:** Although this week will start on a mild note, with comfortable daytime temperatures, a chance of showers at mid-week will be followed by a cold outbreak toward the week end dropping low temperatures in the teens.

**Third Week, 13-19:** Showers at the week's beginning will give way to clear skies and cold temperatures through mid-week, with more shower activity due at week's end.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** Much of this period will be punctuated by chilly weather, with overnight lows frequently sinking to between zero and 20 degrees, daytime high's in the 40's. Showers early in week, warming trend beginning at the week end.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Temperatures in the 40's and 50's in the daytime early this week, with shower period due around the early part of the week.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE

**Ontario**

**First Week, 1-5:** Heavy rains and storminess will open this week in the Lakes region; mostly clear skies north and west. A cold outbreak around the 5th will drop temperatures to near zero or below in west, between 10-20 degrees in east.

**Second Week, 6-12:** After a chilly beginning, temperatures will warm to the 50's and 60's daytime, with intermittent storminess due toward the week end.

**Third Week, 13-19:** Temperatures in 50's early in week will give way to cold outbreak at mid-week which will drop temperatures to 10-20 degrees in west, in the 30's in the Lakes region. Important showers at mid-week and at week's end.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** Mostly cold this week with cold outbreaks at the beginning and end of period bringing 10-20 degree readings in west, 30 degree readings in the Lakes region. Showers at the beginning of period and again toward the week end.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Mild temperatures and a warming trend will dominate this period, with daytime temperatures climbing into the 60's. Showers early in week most important in the Lakes region.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE

**Quebec**

**First Week, 1-5:** Heavy rains moving up from Great Lakes will highlight much of this week, with temperatures mild until cold outbreak over week end, which will drop temperatures to the 10-20 degree range.

**Second Week, 6-12:** After a cold beginning, temperatures will moderate through most of the week with daytime highs frequently in the 50's and 60's. Intermittent storminess likely from mid-week on.

**Third Week, 13-19:** Mild temperatures early in week will give way to cold outbreak at mid-week which will drop overnight readings to 10-20 degree range. Shower periods early in the week and at mid-week should be brief.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** Showery, cold weather will open the period, with clear, cool conditions at mid-week. More showers toward the week end will be accompanied by cool outbreak, with low temperatures 10-20 in north, 25-35 in the south.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Warming temperatures, daytime readings in 60's, with fairly general rains early in the week.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE

**Maritime Provinces**

**First Week, 1-5:** Predominant southerly winds will make this period fairly mild, with daytime temperatures generally in 50's. Important storminess with good rains toward end of week.

**Second Week, 6-12:** Much of this week will find daytime temperatures in the 40 degree range, with storminess and heavy precipitation likely from mid-week on.

**Third Week, 13-19:** After an early week shower period, centered around the 15th cold weather, with low temperatures dropping to the 20-30 degree range, can be expected at mid-week and toward the week end.

**Fourth Week, 20-26:** This week will open on an unsettled note, with more shower activity due to move in shortly after mid-week. While daytime highs will be in 40's early, overnight lows will drop into the 20's toward the week end.

**Fifth Week, 27-30:** Mild temperatures and fair weather will open this period daytime highs in the 60's. Important showers can be expected at end of period.

PRECIPITATION  
**APRIL**  
TEMPERATURE





# NEW!

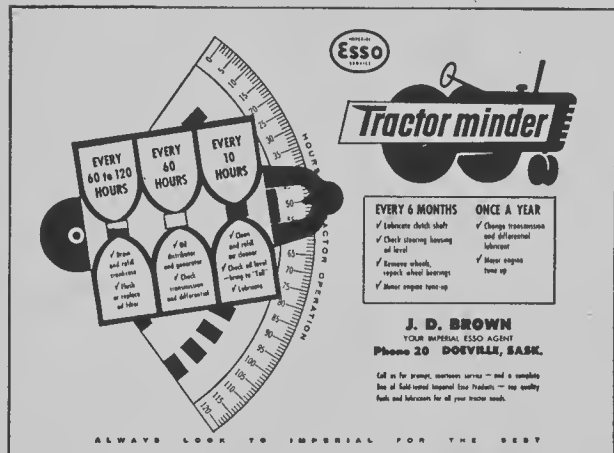
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Esso Tractor Minder is a simple device that provides an easy way to keep track of the number of hours you operate your tractor. All the regular lubrication services your tractor requires are shown in such a way that you are reminded, automatically, when each is due. With Tractor Minder you have a regular tractor lubrication program that will help you improve performance and increase the life of your tractor.



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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

## FARM REFLECTIONS

by ALCAN



## WHAT'S HAPPENING

STABILIZATION  
ACT PROCLAIMED

As we go to press, word has been received from Ottawa that the new Agriculture Stabilization Act is to be proclaimed and brought into effect on March 3.

It is expected that most, if not all, of the minimum prices for the nine mandatory commodities will be announced by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers. These minimum prices will be calculated at 80 per cent of the base price—the basic price being the average price during the preceding 10 years. The nine key commodities are cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and wheat, oats and barley except in the Canadian Wheat Board areas.

It is possible that support prices, which will actually be higher than the minimum prices referred to here, will be set for some of the key commodities, as well as other commodities requiring support.

In making the announcement, Agriculture Minister Harkness also released the names of the personnel of both the Agricultural Stabilization Board and the Advisory Committee which are provided for in the legislation.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board, which will administer the Act, will consist of L. W. Pearsall, chairman, A. H. Turner, vice-chairman, and C. J. Chagnon, member. Mr. Pearsall is director, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Turner was vice-chairman of the former Agricultural Prices Support Board. Mr. Chagnon is Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and was also a member of the former Prices Support Board. Mr. A. M. Shaw, retiring chairman of the old board, will continue for a time as special adviser.

The Advisory Committee, consisting of farmers and representatives of farm organizations, has been appointed as follows: J. L. Dewar, P.E.I.; J. B. Lemoine and R. Ferron, Que.; G. A. McCague and Albert Cormack, Ont.; O. A. Turnbull, Sask.; D. J. McKinnon, Alta.; and V. E. Ellison, B.C. A Manitoba member is to be named later. V

ONTARIO MARKETING  
BOARDS IN THE NEWS

Winter wheat producers gave strong support to establish a producers' marketing board, under the Ontario Farm Marketing Act, to handle their product. Of the 16,726 eligible voters, 10,197 voted for the plan, while only 1,233 voted against it. The Ontario wheat crop, which averages about 20 million bushels annually, does not come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The Ontario Hog Producers Marketing Board is being defied by a Kent County buyer, Edgar Martin of Chatham, who has been shipping hogs to Quebec. Mr. Martin's action has been taken to test the board's authority. Agriculture Minister Goodfellow has declared that this action is a breach of federal regulations, which are complementary to the Ontario Farm Marketing Act.

A vote on the continuance of the Ontario Fresh Peach Growers Market-

ing Board plan, scheduled for January 27, was postponed when a Supreme Court of Canada injunction was sought by the Fresh Peach Growers Protective Committee. Following this action an unofficial vote was conducted by the board. Some 3,000 queries were sent out, and of the 1,608 initial replies received, 93 per cent were reported to be in favor of the board continuing to market the crop. V

U.S. CUTS  
SURPLUS OUTPUT

According to figures from the USDA, farm surplus production in the United States was cut by more than \$1 billion worth of crops in 1957, through use of the Soil Bank. Farmers were paid \$614 million for not growing wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. The department estimates that production from the retired acres would have amounted to 175 million bu. of wheat; 225 million bu. of corn; 2 million bales of cotton; 600 million lb. of rice; and 93 million lb. of tobacco. In 1957, some 21.3 million acres were put under acreage reserve allotment. This year, however, the sign-up by farmers has been less. V

SEED DEALERS  
REQUIRE LICENSE

Regulations under the Saskatchewan Seed Dealers Act were brought into effect recently. They require persons buying seed from farmers or selling seed to farmers to have a seed dealer's license and be bonded. The purpose of the regulation is to give some measure of protection to farmers in seed transactions in the event the seed dealer fails to pay money due on seed purchases, or fails to deliver seed sold to farmers. V

## INTERIM WHEAT PAYMENT

Cheques to prairie grain producers began going out from the Canadian Wheat Board in mid-February to cover an interim payment on wheat delivered to the 1956-57 Pool Account. The payment involves the distribution of about \$39.1 million. The rate of payment is 10 cents a bushel on all grades of wheat except the durum grades on which the rate is 25 cents per bushel. V

## FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Interprovincial Farm Union Council chairman, James Patterson, has issued a statement with respect to the new Price Stabilization Act. He made the following major points:

- The government should give serious consideration to including at least coarse grains (oats and barley), grown in the area under the jurisdiction of the Wheat Board, in the terms of the new legislation.
- The government should revise the definition of responsibilities of the Advisory Committee, so that it will not have to await direction from the Minister of Agriculture before administrative decisions can be made.
- Farmers will never tolerate a repetition of the performance with (Please turn to page 85)



# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**WORLD FOOD AND FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION** has increased over 20 per cent since World War II, compared to 12 per cent increase in population. Production increased fast outside North America, even though most price-depressing stocks are held on this continent.

**HOG MARKETINGS** have increased in West, but the run from Eastern Canada is still relatively light. Good prices and favorable hog-feed ratio are likely to hold at least until fall.

**HEAVY EXPORTS OF FEEDER CATTLE** to U.S. have kept cattle prices strong despite substantial increase in marketings. American prices for overweight fed cattle may be discounted heavily this spring, which could influence Canadian prices.

**BROILER PRODUCTION** likely to increase in next few months even though prices remain low. No difficulty in marketing is expected as reasonable retail prices keep consumer demand healthy.

**BUTTER PRODUCTION** was up a third in January from low levels of a year earlier, but output is likely to show smaller increases over a year ago in the heavy spring and summer production period.

**DRY SKIM MILK** has been flowing into Price Support Board reserves since July. Total stocks in February were 48 million compared with 6 million a year earlier.

**POTATO PRICES** in New Brunswick are being aided by starch diversion program. Total U.S. supply for first half of 1958 will be down 11 per cent. Canadian prices will remain firm during this period.

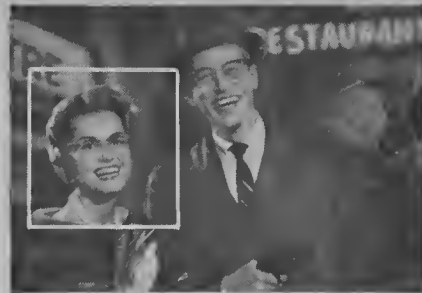
**WHEAT MARKETINGS** are finally pulling abreast of a year earlier, but unlikely to differ much from last year. Elevators are brimful and deliveries will depend directly on exports. Oats, barley and flax marketings are down.

**WHEAT EXPORTS** are slightly ahead of a year ago - expected to flow faster after Great Lakes navigation opens. However, no bonanza year for exports appears in the making and U.S. competition seems to be stiffening somewhat.

**BARLEY EXPORT PICTURE** is slightly brighter as some business developed from unexpected sources. However, exports to countries other than the U.S. are still only half that of a year ago.

**FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREAD** and farmers' share of the consumers' food dollar for farm products - made up of items such as processing, transportation, wages, overhead and profits - probably won't change much this year, after creeping up ever since the war.

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## TO RAISE FARM INCOME - CREATE MARKETS - BUILD TRADE

Here are some of the ways the Liberals will work to bring farmers a fuller, fairer share of the nation's income NOW, open up markets to assure healthy FUTURE GROWTH...

- Put more money in people's pockets, more people back at work to stimulate HEAVIER buying, READIER buying of farm produce by Canadian consumers NOW.
- Launch rural HOUSING PROGRAM, provide TAX CREDITS on new storage buildings to aid farm and home development.
- Set trade policies to EXPAND markets; win new customers NOT DRIVE OLD ONES AWAY.
- Establish new EXPORT BANK to speed up, open up sales in foreign markets.
- Extend PRICE SUPPORTS on wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, butter — PAY COST OF SURPLUS GRAIN STORAGE on farms to put extra cash in the farmers' hands.
- Promote fuller, freer trade BETWEEN NORTH ATLANTIC NATIONS, including Britain and the United States.
- Provide low-cost long-term credit for land and permanent improvements, medium term credit for livestock, machinery and other purchases through new FARM DEVELOPMENT BANK.
- Increase Canada's FOOD SHIPMENTS TO NEEDY OR UNDEVELOPED COUNTRIES ... work with United States and others to establish a fair and orderly disposal of surplus crops in world markets.

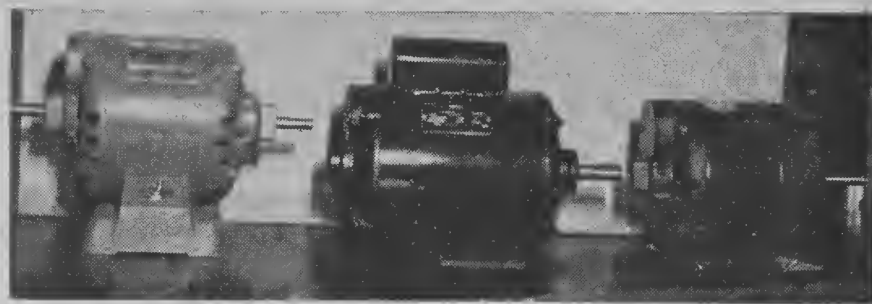
Stop the present policy of drift, of inadequate measures to meet the farmers' urgent and growing problems.

# VOTE LIBERAL

**FOR CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP NOW**



# ELECTRICAL HIRED MEN



L. to r.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. capacitor—start, 110-v.—60-cycle, 3,500 r.p.m. motor;  $\frac{3}{4}$  h.p. capacitor—start, 115-v.-230-v.—60-cycle, 1,725 r.p.m. motor; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p. 110-v.—60-cycle, split-phase motor.

Replacing manpower with horsepower in small packages—the electric motor takes on scores of farm chores with the flick of a switch, and does them quickly and cheaply

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

## AROUND THE FARM



Silage drawn to feed bunks with a motor-driven conveyor belt, on the Murray farm, Lambeth, Ont.

THE spread of rural electrification has brought a new type of hired man to the farm—a rotund, pint-sized individual with a giant's capacity for hard work, called an electric motor. Farm electric motors generally range from one-quarter to over seven horsepower, and can handle just about every chore from pumping water to milking a cow. A farm motor won't elope with your daughter, or go astray on a Saturday night. It remains on the job ready for action 168 hours a week.

The three most common electric motors used on the farm are the split-phase, capacitor, and repulsion-induction types. These motors get their high sounding names from their starting devices. All use the single-phase power of 60-cycle frequency that is usually supplied to rural areas. Most of them fall into what is called the fractional-horsepower ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 h.p.) range.

SIMPLEST of the three is the split-phase type. This has no brushes or commutator, needs a very high starting current, and has a low starting torque. Because of these characteristics, it won't start on heavy loads, but will keep its full rated power once it reaches operating speed. Generally made only in sizes up to three-quarter h.p., this motor will operate a ventilating fan, grindstone, or churn, but shouldn't be used for devices such as cream separators, fruit and vegetable graders or water pressure systems.

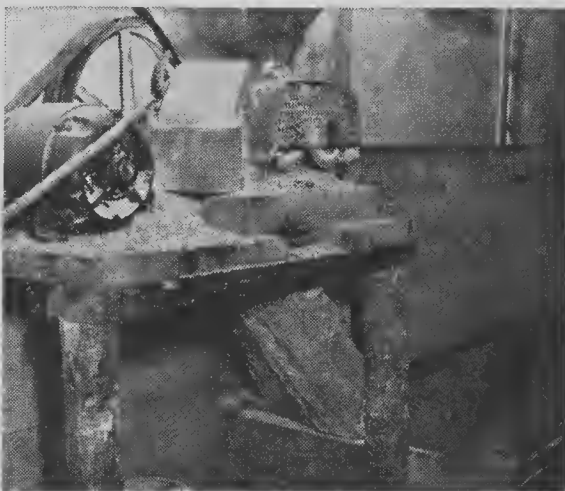
These heavier jobs require a capacitor-start motor, which is very similar to the split-phase type except that a condenser is put in series with the starting winding. This enables the machine to start much heavier loads, and yet use only half the starting current. Capacitor motors can be made in any size, but are usually produced in the fractional horsepower ranges.

The repulsion-induction type is strictly a heavy duty motor designed for heavy loads. It can usually be recognized by the shape of the frame, and by the fact that it has an armature type of rotor and brushes. Required starting current for this

motor is less than that of the others, yet the starting torque is three-and-a-half times the running torque. Repulsion-induction types are generally cheaper in sizes over three-quarter h.p., and are used for feed grinders, hammer mills, grain augers, and other "hard-to-start" jobs.

ALTHOUGH the starting effort required will tell you the type of motor you need, you still have to decide on the speed, voltage, and horsepower. Some common makes of utility motors come in speeds of either 1,800 or 3,600 r.p.m. (1,725 or 3,450 under load)—the latter is often recommended because of its greater compactness and lower cost per horsepower. Slower speeds are easily obtained with this by using a belt and pulley combination up to six to one reduction. But the 1,800 r.p.m. motor is still very popular with farmers.

## IN THE BARN



A 1 h.p. capacitor motor powering an oat roller on the A. J. McPherson farm, south of Calgary, Alta.

As far as voltage is concerned, this will depend on the type of power available to you. Most farm power sources are 110-volt-60-cycle systems, but where 220-volt power exists, dual-voltage motors are generally available.

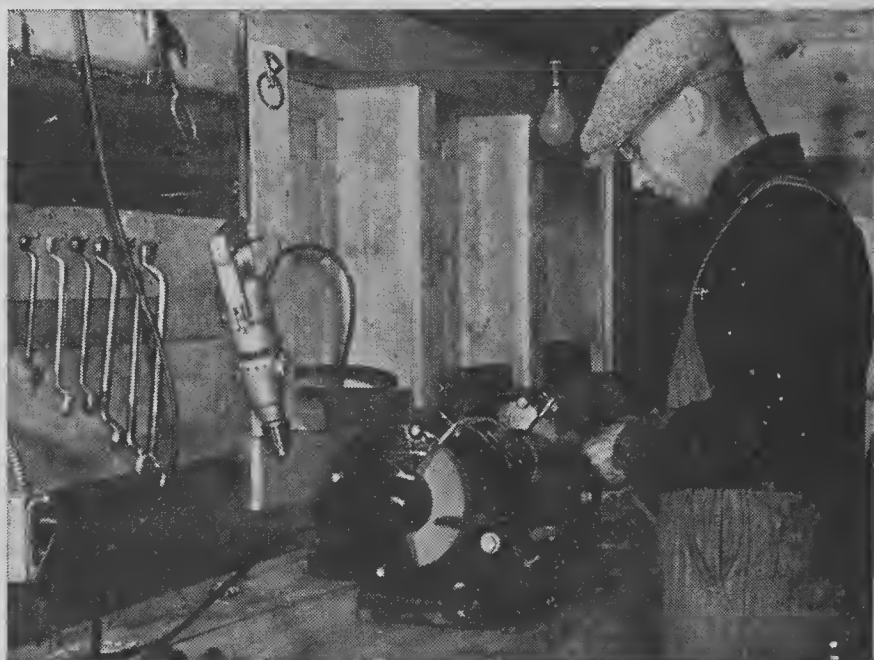
Motor "size" is a matter of horsepower. Charts giving the size of the motor needed to perform various farm jobs can be obtained from your agricultural extension service, or from the motor manufacturer. The same chart will also give you the type of motor needed, in case you're not sure into which category the job falls.

For instance, if you want to run a grindstone or a churn, you'd choose a split-phase motor of  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p. A shallow well water system or a meat grinder, would need a capacitor type of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  horsepower. But a heavy task, such as operating a wood saw or a hay chopper, would take a repulsion-induction motor ranging in size from 3 to 7.5 h.p. If in doubt about the size, it's a good rule to choose a higher h.p. rating rather than to overload your system. This is especially true on the farm where low voltage conditions may exist.

MANY electric motors have factory-packed bearings which will last the life of the machine, and need no care or lubrication. These may be troublesome to start in very cold weather, however, because of grease hardening. Ball bearing-equipped motors are best wherever there is end thrust on the shaft, but sleeve-type bearings are all right for light duty. Bearings which need oiling should receive two or three drops of light oil every 500 hours of use. "The more the merrier" doesn't apply when oiling electric motors—too much is as bad as not oiling at all.

Depending on the load, a motor will draw from three to five times its normal running current when it is started, and the circuit must be fused to carry the high current. (Please turn to page 50)

## ... IN THE WORKSHOP



Here, on a Manitoba farm, an electric motor is being used to operate a grindstone. Such motors can also be used to run a power saw.

# Contract Farming for ALL?

by **LORNE HURD**

**T**ECHNOLOGICAL and scientific developments are sweeping into agriculture at a more rapid rate than ever before, and probably faster than individual farmers or the industry as a whole realize. Even many of the farm experts seem to be unaware of the total impact that such developments are having, or where they are leading farming as we know it today.

One of the many effects of this trend has been an increase in contract farming and vertical integration within various segments of agriculture. Neither of these methods of doing business is entirely new to the industry, but they are tending to take on, at least in some cases, much different scope and form than ever before, and they are spreading at an almost alarming speed.

For the purpose of this article vertical integration will mean the tying together of successive business functions or operations through ownership or contracts. Complete integration ties all units of production, processing and distribution together under one management. This management may be by an individual or group. In informal integrations, individuals or groups who operate separate enterprises, such as a hatchery, a feed company, a processing plant, co-ordinate their operations in one overall scheme.

Throughout the past several decades the off-farm functions of manufacturing farm supplies and the processing and distribution of farm products have been taken over to a large extent by privately-owned or farmer-owned enterprises, and under certain circumstances government agencies have also been involved, while the farmer himself has become more and more a specialist in production. For most of this same period, however, counter-acting forces have been at work in an effort to link these functions together again in one way or another.

The main purpose of this has been to achieve greater efficiencies and more stability all along the line. One of the ways which has been found to do this is by means of a contract between the business firm or co-operative, and the producer of a given farm product. This, of course, is known as contract farming. Contract production may be considered a special form of, and usually somewhat less than, complete vertical integration. Other ways of achieving integration without contracts, either in part or in whole, are through co-operatives,

*Contract farming and vertical integration are not new concepts, but they're growing in importance. Some see the trend as the start of another revolution in the industry. What does it signify for farmers and their co-operatives? How far has it gone? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? This article attempts to throw some light on these and other questions, and to provide information which will stimulate thinking on this very vital subject*

marketing boards or agreements, and (in a relatively few instances) by large scale farms.

Government agencies such as milk boards, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board (formerly the Prices Support Board), also get into the act when they set prices and/or handle farm produce. This type of operation is referred to as structural integration, and differs from vertical integration in that the tying together of two or more functions is not under the complete control of one private company, co-operative or government agency.

**O**NE of the seventy-odd resolutions on the order paper at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in January was devoted to this subject. The preamble to the resolution which originated in British Columbia, pointed out that the financing of the production of broilers was falling into the hands of feed manufacturers, hatcheries or processors. Under contract, the producer is supplied with the chicks; the equipment and feed to raise them; management advice; and a guaranteed return for each batch of broilers produced. For his part, the producer is expected to provide the land, buildings and labor to do the job.

The sponsors of the resolution maintained that such a practice could readily be applied to other farm enterprises besides broiler production, and might have the ultimate effect of reducing the farmer to the status of a wage-earner, with little or no control over his own operations. The resolution called on the CFA to investigate thoroughly the ramifications and possible effects of vertical integration and contract farming on Canadian agriculture, and to prepare a report of its findings for the widest possible distribution among farmers.

This resolution was not debated on the floor of the open meeting, but was referred to the CFA Board of Directors for consideration. We learned later that a good deal of time was spent in discussing it, and that steps are being taken to proceed along the lines suggested. The general reaction of the CFA directors appeared to be that vertical integration and contract farming, taken together,

represent the single most important question facing organized agriculture in this country today.

**I**NFORMATION on vertical integration and contract farming has been gathered together in the past few months by our editors. It is perfectly obvious that it is a vast and complex subject, and holds many implications for the future.

In the United States, where contract farming and vertical integration are more widespread than they are in Canada, and where they have become very much of a national issue, responsible people in the farming industry have already come to some fairly definite conclusions about the trend. Here are what some of them are saying:

"As I see the forces that are shaping the future of our food and fiber economy, they are pushing us toward a closer and tighter vertical relationship with respect to production, processing, and distribution. Therefore, the choice is not whether we will move in this direction, but how. Hence, our task is to guide these forces in a manner that will contribute most to the welfare of the farm, business and the public. To do this will require that both research and policy making be done on an integrated basis—a basis that adequately takes into account the interrelated nature of successive steps in production, processing and distribution, in a technological age."—John H. Davis, "Agribusiness" professor at Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

"Integration of agriculture and business is growing. A standard product, an assured source and an assured market are the beginning of a new era in farming. Individualism has outlived its usefulness in agriculture."—Arthur B. Maurer, meat packer, Kansas City, Mo.

"Vertical integration controlled by middlemen puts farming at the (Please turn to page 64)



Turkeys being grown under contract at Wingham, Ont. Farmer supplies buildings, equipment, labor. Poults, feed, management come from meat packer.

*Tony Van Wyck (r.), of Bassano, Alta., believes his type of contract feeding helps a man with limited capital get a start. Below is part of the Van Wyck feedlot, where he is finishing about 1,200 beef cattle each year.*

[Guide photos





by RICHARD COBB



Canada's three principal oil-bearing crops are, from left to right, soybeans, rapeseed and flax (above).

The safflower was introduced into Canada for the first time as a commercial crop last year (see right).



## THE OTHER OIL

### *A look at an exciting opportunity confronting Canadian agriculture*

They are also sensitive to lower temperatures at both ends of the season. New varieties are breaking down these barriers, but there is a long way to go.

The main producing area is southern Ontario, which had 252,000 acres of soybeans last year. The remaining 4,000 acres were in southern Manitoba. The total crop of 6 million bushels was a record, resulting from an average yield of 23.8 bushels per acre. In view of the demand, there is no danger of overproduction in the foreseeable future.

Soybeans are a well established crop in the East, but are still in their infancy in Western Canada. Yields have averaged about 13 bushels in Manitoba, but some growers had 25 bushels, which is closer to the Ontario average. It is thought that once farmers get to know the crop better, and have new varieties, this could become an important western crop, extending beyond its present limits. The entire Manitoba crop goes to Co-operative Vegetable Oils at Altona, which has to import from the U.S.A. more than 95 per cent of the soybeans processed in the mill. A solvent plant for extracting the oil will go into production soon, nearly doubling the plant's present capacity, and greatly increasing this market outlet.

### Rapeseed

THE most interesting development in oil crops right now is rapeseed, which exceeded soybean production in Canada for the first time in 1956, and last year shot up to 440 million pounds from 648,000 acres—83 per cent of it in Saskatchewan. This was moved rapidly off farms, and is being sold mostly in Western Europe. (Please turn to page 52)



These nine-week-old chickens were growing well on a ration with rapeseed meal as a protein supplement.

WITHOUT anything so spectacular as gushers, drills and pipelines, another kind of oil boom is underway in Canada. Last year, no less than 4.5 million acres were producing oil-bearing crops, or 800,000 acres more than in 1956. The production of oil seeds has tripled in the past five years, and is offering Canadian agriculture one of its most exciting opportunities, and some of its biggest problems.

Oil seeds have been a farm product for centuries, particularly as a primary source of food in Asia, but it is only quite recently that they have shown their capacity for becoming adapted to new demands, especially in industry. The Canadian climate has proved to be well suited to the production of some of these crops, and to be capable of producing some unexpected ones. That is partly why oil seed production has been going up by leaps and bounds. However, the rate has been accelerated because they offer a cash crop alternative to surplus grains, and have been mighty useful in putting money into pockets that were badly in need of it.

That's fine, but it is time for some hard thinking on where the vegetable oil market is headed, what new uses can be found for these crops, and what species and varieties will give the best results. A lot of good work has been done along these lines; perhaps enough to keep pace with oil seed production so far. Nevertheless, there are challenges which must be faced, and opportunities which should not be allowed to escape.

Canada is both a big importer and exporter of vegetable oils, meals and oil seeds, with the balance somewhat in favor of exports. This sounds like a happy situation, which could be swung even further to the advantage of Canadian farmers simply by stuffing the seedboxes full of soybean, flax, rapeseed, safflower and sunflower seed this spring, and sowing two acres for every one planted last year.

It's not that easy. Soybeans cannot be grown successfully outside limited areas in Ontario and Manitoba at present. Safflower and sunflowers are even more specialized. Rapeseed's uses are expanding, but it is not yet ready to make up Canada's deficit in home consumption. Flax, by far the largest crop, is not a multi-purpose one.

MEANWHILE, Canada imports about 20 different oils, meals and seeds. Soybeans, the chief of them, amounted to 11 million bushels in 1956-57, compared with a Canadian soybean crop of 5.3 million bushels. Cottonseeds and corn oil

are also important factors. This heavy import situation cannot be reduced overnight, but it is worth some attention. At the same time, Canada's exports of seeds, oils and meals have to be maintained to avoid a surplus in flax and rapeseed, and also to take advantage of a favorable market for soybeans.

The uses of oil seeds are mounting. They are found in shortening, margarine, salad oil, livestock feeds, paints, soap, plastics, oilcloth, linoleum, biscuits, fish packing, process cheese, chemicals, polishes, inks, and iron and steel processing. Their selling value at factories in 1956 was \$42 million, plus a similar amount for oil seed exports. These figures are rising rapidly.

It is a billion-dollar industry in the U.S.A., and it will grow even bigger. The U.S. Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, appointed by President Eisenhower, reported that "vegetable oils have an extraordinarily wide range of actual and potential industrial uses—probably more than any other product. It is recommended that there be an intensified program of research to make the most of this versatility, to maintain markets, create new ones, and to regain some of those lost."

This is the general background against which Canadian farmers will be allocating acreages for oil crops this spring. A more detailed look at each crop may therefore be in order.

### Soybeans

THE most spectacular oil crop at present, on account of adaptability to widely different purposes, soybeans are the main source of edible oil in Canada. They are fully accepted in the shortening, margarine and salad oil industries, and are being used to manufacture ice cream and table cream in the U.S.A. They have gained prominence in such new products as alkyl paints. And yet, the oil is really a bi-product of the manufacture of soybean meal for livestock, about 80 per cent of which is exported to the United Kingdom.

It has been suggested that the flexibility of soybeans may be due to the fact that this crop has been readily available and much research has been devoted to it, especially in the U.S.A. Nobody denies that it is good, but other oil crops might do as well if given the chance.

The limiting factor with soybeans is that they are a short-day crop, while a characteristic of most of Canada's cultivated acreage is the long day.



● *Left: Hay conditioners like this one mow and crush in a single operation, and speed curing.*



● *Above: Hauling baled hay from field by pallet, pictured here at the Kemptville Agricultural School, will reduce the heavy lifting without loss of time.*



● *Left: Bales made at half size are ejected from the baler into the wagon, making it possible for a farmer to handle his own haying operation alone.*

## MORE AND BETTER HAY

Here are five newer methods designed to put greener, more nutritious feed into the mow or silo this summer

by **DON BARON**

### First Method

#### BALING FOR SILAGE

**A**T the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, scientist Bill Cordukes has demonstrated that grass can be baled and ensiled in a horizontal silo. He says the idea should make it possible for many farmers who can't justify buying both a baler and a forage harvester, to cash in on the advantages of making some silage early, so they can finish haymaking while the hay is still green and high in protein.

According to Cordukes, most balers can be adapted to turn out smaller bales, thus allowing for the extra weight of grass. At the experimental farm, these bales were loaded directly onto a wagon from the baler. The wagon was driven right through the silo, and the bales were thrown off behind and laid into layers. The strings were then cut, and a few extra bales were broken out over each layer to fill up cracks and give a tighter pack.

The way he sees it, an Eastern Ontario farmer with 75 acres of hay could bale and ensile 15 or 20 acres of it before June 20, which is about as early as he can normally begin curing dry hay.

### Second Method

#### EJECTOR BALER

**O**NE of the machine companies has come up with a one-man haying system. It consists of an ejector attachment for the baler, and new elevator and barn conveyor equipment. Bales are made about half size, and are ejected from the baler to travel through the air directly into the high-sided wagon which is hauled behind. At the barn, bales can be lifted by elevator to a bale conveyor hung

from the ridge pole in the barn. This will distribute them through the full length of the barn. The firm says that the short bales need not be stacked in the mow.

### Third Method

#### HAY CONDITIONERS

**S**EVERAL companies have introduced hay conditioners, sometimes called crushers or crimpers, which crack or break open the stems of the plants so they dry as quickly as the leaves. These are gaining in popularity.

Dairyman Jim Brown at Almonte, Ont., found that by using one last summer, he could bale the

hay and haul it into the barn the same day it was cut. It did such a good job that he was able to cut and crush a field of yellow blossom sweet clover one day, and bale it the next.

George Dawson, a Lincoln county dairyman, calls his hay conditioner one of the best pieces of equipment on his farm.

In the Maritimes, near Fredericton, Holstein breeder A. D. Neil used a crimper last summer for the first time, and found that it reduced hay spoilage by enabling him to get it into the safety of the barn more quickly.

Research worker Fred Everett, who has been testing hay crushing at the Fredericton Experimental Farm, calls the (Please turn to page 58)



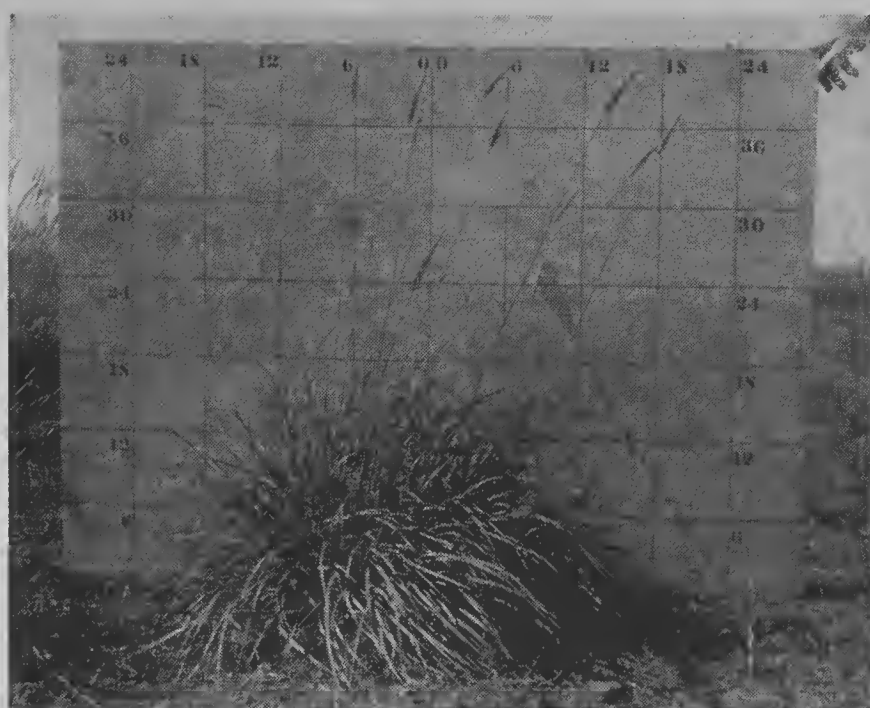
*Early cut baled hay being stored as silage at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This method lets the farmer make silage early and gives him time to finish haymaking while grass is still green and nutritious.*

*It Pays to Use...*

# Grasses In Season

**Latest experimental results hold the key to economical use of grasses and alfalfa on the Prairies**

by **D. H. HEINRICHS**



*Plant of Russian wild ryegrass. Leafage is basal, cures well, and retains a high feed value late in the season. It is also relatively palatable, as indicated in tests.*

**K**NOWLEDGE of the relative feed values of various grasses and legumes at different stages of growth can be of considerable economic importance to farmers and ranchers. Such knowledge can be put to good use in planning and carrying out sound pasture management and haying operations. In the Prairie region, forage crops make most of their season's growth in May and June. Consequently, grasses which do not cure well should be grazed in spring and early summer, while those that do cure well, and have a relatively high nutritive value late in the season, should be grazed in the late summer, fall and winter.

Let's have a look at the results of some of the experiments conducted recently to determine the feed values of grasses and legumes, and how we arrived at the specific conclusions summarized elsewhere on this page.

**I**N grass experiments at Swift Current, Sask., Fairway crested wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, Summit crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, brome grass, and Russian wild ryegrass were harvested at six stages of development in two successive years and analyzed for chemical feed constituents. Differences between grasses in feed value, although quite similar early in the season, increased markedly at progressive stages of maturity.

The protein content of the six grasses was quite similar in May, at the early leaf stage, varying from

a low of 18.9 per cent for tall wheatgrass to a high of 21.3 per cent for intermediate wheatgrass. At the shot blade stage, however, differences began to show up. Protein content at this stage expressed as percentage was as follows: brome grass 17.1, Russian wild ryegrass 16.4, Fairway crested wheatgrass 14.2, Summit crested wheatgrass 14.8, intermediate wheatgrass 11.7, and tall wheatgrass 12.1. At the flowering stage the relative differences were even greater. Brome grass and Russian wild ryegrass contained 10.4 per cent and 11.5 per cent protein, respectively, compared with less than 7 per cent for the four wheatgrasses. This clearly indicates that the wheatgrasses should be cut well ahead of the flowering stage to make good quality nutritive hay.

In August and later, Russian wild ryegrass was far ahead of the other five grasses in amount of protein. For example, it contained 9.4 per cent protein in August, 7.3 per cent in September and 7.1 per cent the following spring, compared with the lower percentages of 5.4, 3.1 and 3.4 for Fairway crested wheatgrass. These results clearly show that there is less loss of protein in Russian wild ryegrass by delayed utilization than in the other five grasses, and that it is therefore a more suitable grass for fall and winter grazing.

**I**N carbohydrate content, Russian wild ryegrass was considerably lower than the other grasses at all stages after the shot blade stage, but it contained more fat. The high fat content may be a further reason for its usefulness as a late season pasture grass.

Crude fibre content increased in all grasses as they matured, but brome and Russian wild ryegrass contained less fibre after the flowering stage than the other grasses.

Calcium and phosphorus, important elements in animal nutrition, were also determined. The results showed that there was a good balance of calcium to phosphorus in all grasses up to the mature seed stage, but that certain grasses were superior to others in this respect in the late fall and spring. For example, the following ratios were found to exist late in the fall: Brome grass 12 Ca:1 P, Russian wild ryegrass 5 Ca:1 P, Fairway crested wheatgrass 8 Ca:1 P, Summit crested wheatgrass 7 Ca:1 P, intermediate wheatgrass 7 Ca:1 P, tall wheatgrass 5 Ca:1 P.

Since a low calcium to phosphorus ratio is desirable, Russian wild ryegrass and tall wheatgrass proved to be most favorable from this standpoint.

The chemical data as a whole suggest that, of the six grasses tested, Russian wild ryegrass should be more suitable than the other grasses for late season grazing. Recent grazing tests have confirmed this. Animals eat Russian wild ryegrass more readily than other grasses, and make better gains in the fall on it, than with other grasses. Several farmers and

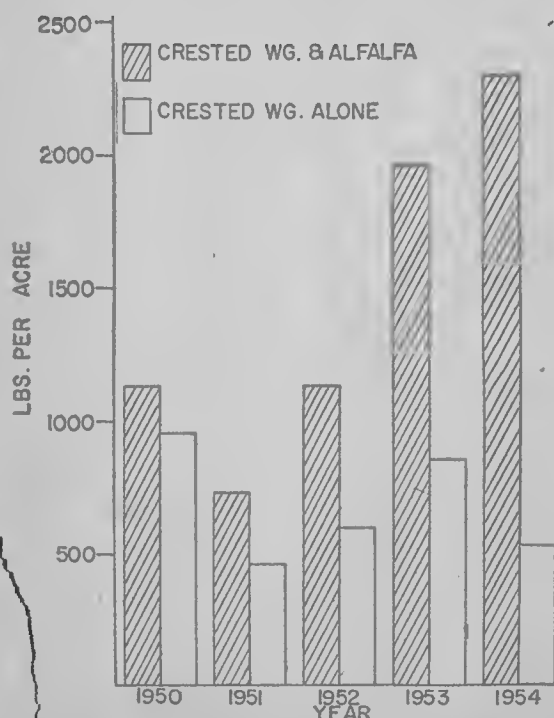
ranchers in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta have had excellent results from grazing sheep on Russian wild ryegrass during late fall and winter. Free choice grazing has shown, too, that sheep and cattle prefer Russian wild ryegrass to grasses such as crested wheatgrass.

**R**ELATIVE palatability of grasses is another factor that must receive consideration by the pasture manager in formulating his mixtures. Hence, it would not be wise to mix Russian wild ryegrass and crested wheatgrass, because animals would eat the former and leave the latter, giving an inefficient utilization of the forage. A better plan is to seed separate pastures to each grass and use each in season.

Crested wheatgrass is especially useful for early spring grazing, because it grows rapidly then, and produces a higher yield than other grasses. In addition it is damaged least by heavy use at this time. Intermediate wheatgrass and brome grass are especially suited for summer grazing, because they mature later than crested wheatgrass, and provide a high yield. Under average conditions, brome grass flowers a week later, and intermediate wheatgrass about two weeks later, than crested wheatgrass. Tall wheatgrass grows very slowly and does not head until late in July. It is not very drought resistant and is useful, (Please turn to page 50)

## Remember These 8 Points

- ▶ The feed value of different grasses changes markedly at progressive stages of maturity.
- ▶ Wheatgrasses should be cut well ahead of flowering to provide fully nutritive hay.
- ▶ Russian wild ryegrass is more suitable than either the wheatgrasses or brome grass for late fall and winter grazing.
- ▶ Seed Russian wild ryegrass and crested wheatgrass in separate pastures, and use them in season.
- ▶ Crested wheatgrass is especially suited to spring grazing, because it grows rapidly and is damaged least by heavy use at this time.
- ▶ Intermediate wheatgrass and brome grass are especially adapted to summer grazing, because they yield well and mature later than crested wheatgrass.
- ▶ Tall wheatgrass is useful mainly on low-lying, wet land, that is inclined to be saline.
- ▶ Pasture seeded to a grass-alfalfa mixture provides at least double the carrying capacity and higher rates of gain than straight grass pastures.



Over a 5-year period, the grass-alfalfa mixture yielded more than double that of grass alone.



# HERBICIDES FOR 1958

## Report from Eastern Canada



E. Shaver and B. Tufgar, Ancaster, Ont., talk to Prof. G. Jones, at recent O.S.C.I.A. meeting about simazin.

Newer weed control chemicals in the limelight this year include:

- Simazin for use in corn fields.
- Butyrics for use in legume crops.
- ATA and dalapon.
- Dinitros for use in potato crops.
- Alanap for use in soybean crops.

**B**RIGHTEST new star among the galaxy of herbicides available to farmers this spring is the pre-emergent simazin. This chemical, which is sprayed on the field after the crop has been seeded, permits the corn plants to grow and flourish, but its magic presence acts like a plague on just about every weed that germinates there, causing them to wither away.

"Simazin is a wonder herbicide," claims Prof. George Jones of the Field Husbandry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, who has been doing much of the work with it.

Thanks to research workers like Prof. Jones, it can be used by Canadian growers this spring.

Simazin, representing the pre-emergents, is by far the most spectacular of the new herbicides. Still, a new group, commonly referred to as the butyrics, which become available this year too, will offer farmers effective weed control in legume crops for the first time, and may turn out to be just as important in the long run.

The butyrics can be used with cereal crops as well, and they are effective on a host of weeds that were never controlled by the older herbicides, 2,4-D and MCPA to which they are closely related. Their abbreviated chemical names are 2,4-DB and MCPB.

Other herbicides in the limelight this year are: ATA (amino triazole) and dalapon for the control of couchgrass in patches; alanap for use in soybean crops; and the dinitro compounds which have been used as pre-emergent controls on potato crops in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

**T**HERE is no denying that simazin is the most exciting of the new products. It has several enviable characteristics according to Prof. Jones:

- It isn't dangerous to handle.

- It doesn't move in the soil to contaminate neighboring fields.

- In tests to date it has exhibited soil sterilant characteristics for practically all plants except corn.

Dozens of farmers tried the chemical last summer under supervision of the O.A.C. staff. In strip trials on 12 farms where accurate records were kept, yields were higher when simazin was used than under traditional weed control methods. In fact, where normal cultivation was supplemented with 2,4-D spraying, average yields were about 70 bushels per acre. This yield compared to 80 bushels per acre for similar strips where simazin was used for the control of weeds without any cultivation. Tests on 30 other farms gave similar results.

Only question mark about this development is the price of the herbicide, which must be imported. The National Weed Committee, Eastern Section, recommends an application rate of one pound of active ingredient per acre, which costs about \$8.

Does it pay to spend \$8 or more per acre for the herbicide?

"Yes!" says Prof. Jones.

Here is how he justifies it.

If simazin is not used, the cost of cultivation will be about \$6.75 per acre (three trips at \$2.25), to which must be added \$1.25 for an application of 2,4-D. This, of course, brings the total to \$8.

Annual grasses, which will not be completely knocked out by this program, will remain to compete with the corn, and will reduce yields by 10-25 bushels per acre.

On the other hand, \$8 worth of simazin controls weeds, eliminates the need for cultivation, and boosts yields.

For those who still shudder at the thought of that \$8 for the chemical itself, Prof. Jones offers some further hope of relief by means of a band application.

He figures it would be a simple matter to put a front-mounted tank on the tractor, use a gear pump with controls mounted near the seat, and direct

(Please turn to page 57)

*While not intended to be exhaustive, these reports by our editors present up-to-date information on a wide selection of weed control chemicals, both old and new, which are being recommended for use throughout various parts of Canada*

## Report from Western Canada

This report reviews—

- Present status of wild oat control investigations.
- Changes in dosage rates for 2,4-D and MCPA, and the latest recommended practices as to their use.
- Recommendations concerning the following herbicides: Sodium TCA, dalapon, IPC, CIPC, ATA.
- Initial experiments with simazin and butyrics.

It is based on the recommendations of the National Weed Committee.

**W**ILD oats are considered by long odds to present the most troublesome weed control problem on the prairies. It is not surprising, then, that research workers have expended a great deal of effort and expense to find satisfactory chemical and cultural control methods for wild oat eradication. To date, after 5 years of experimentation with various chemicals, there are still none that weed control workers are prepared to recommend for use on grain crops, or on land where grain crops are to be produced.

Kinds of treatment for chemical control of wild oats has gone through a transition. In early work, chemicals being tried out were applied to the growing crop. One such systemic that gave promising results was maleic hydrazide. Unfortunately, its use has not been considered practical. Workers then turned their attention to pre-emergent treatments, and more recently most of the emphasis has been on pre-planting treatments. Chemicals in these tests are either toxic to the initial stages of the sprouting seed, or toxic to the germ of the seed. They need to be placed in close proximity to the seed in the soil in order to get best results. Toxicity to the germ of the seed apparently holds out the most hope of achieving satisfactory chemical control of wild oats. Results of

experiments up to the present show that chemicals with this type of toxicity are severe on cereal crops. It therefore appears likely that they will need to be applied in the summer-fallow season.

CDAA, commonly called randox, has been extensively tested for wild oat control in flax and barley over the past several years. Results to date have been too erratic and inconsistent to warrant it being recommended, at least for the present. Several new chemicals for wild oat control were tested for the first time in 1957, and two of them, EPTC and M757, showed promise as pre-planting controls. However, more investigation will be necessary before they can be recommended to farmers.

Delayed seeding, particularly when a barley crop is used, is the best cultural means of combatting wild oats. The surface should be tilled to a depth of not more than 4 inches early in the spring to aerate the soil and promote germination of the seed. Seeding is delayed until there is a maximum growth of wild oats. Pre-seeding tillage to kill wild oats should be done in dry, hot weather. Care must be taken to avoid going below 4 inches. Otherwise, fresh wild oat seed will be brought up to further infest the crop. If the soil is moist, seeding should be as shallow as possible. Seed an early maturing barley at a slightly heavier rate than is normal. An application of recommended fertilizer will help to insure the best possible results.

**T**HE most important development in the herbicide field in the prairie area in the past year has been the revision of the recommended dosages of 2,4-D and MCPA to control weeds. The desirable rates of application of these two well-known farm chemicals varies considerably, and depends on the predominant weed species present, their age or stage of growth, and the climatic conditions.

As the result of the changes which have been made, weeds are now classified into five groups instead of three, on the basis of their sensitivity or resistance to 2,4-D and MCPA. The main reason for this was because many farmers were generally not applying high enough dosages to get effective control. It was felt that the previously recommended range of dosages was too wide, and there was a tendency to use the minimum of the range instead of the medium or high point. Consequently, by refining the classification into the 5 groups, government agencies, research scientists and chemical companies felt that farmers would be given a more precise lead as to what results they could expect from various rates of application.

(Please turn to page 55)



Treated and untreated strips of corn 5 weeks after application. Just under 2 lb. per acre of simazin was used in 30 gallons of water on treated strip.

# New Wife

*The family studied Carol skeptically. This was not the girl Bill should have married. This was a foreigner, with ways that wouldn't fit into the community's pleasant life*

by  
**HAROLD  
CHANNING  
WIRE**



Illustrated by EMILE LA LIBERTE

**T**HAT day when my brother Bill brought his new wife home in the sheep truck, we were all over at his place to see her. She was going to be some kind of a freak, I supposed. None of us had liked the idea of Bill marrying this Australian.

"I don't know why he wants to do that," mother had said, after reading his letter about it. As usual, Father wasn't so quick to pass judgment. "No," he agreed. "But let's wait and see."

For my part, I'd wanted Bill to come back and marry the teacher who was living with us now, using his old room in our ranch house. She was keen, all right. She had blond hair and laughed a lot, and rode horseback with me every day across the mountains to the Long Valley school. I wanted Bill to keep her in the family.

Instead of that, he had fallen in love with this Australian, meeting her first in New Guinea. She hadn't been able to come back with him on the Army transport, so he had waited for her in San Francisco. Then his last letter had said that he was combining business with pleasure. He had married the girl, bought a truck and a load of sheep, and was bringing them all home together.

As I kept watch for them now from his ranch yard, it gave me a bad feeling. Bill had owned this place of his, five miles from ours, before he went away. I used to come over and live with him for weeks at a time, batching and having fun. Now I couldn't do that any more. Without understanding what it was just then, I resented his new wife.

A little before noon I saw them coming. A flag of dust was rising on the road in Pine Gap that cuts across the mountains from the southwest. Mother

was fussing around inside the house. Father was out working on the pens where he had been keeping a band of sheep for Bill.

"Here they come!" I yelled. That brought them into the yard with me. Mary Ann, our school teacher, hadn't come with us. I wished she had.

Then a long stake-bodied truck came rattling out of the pine trees, Bill giving us a blast of the horn. He stopped and jumped from his side of the cab and caught mother in his arms. Nothing had changed about him; still tall and broad, with hair that was almost red, and the same big grin. He shook hands with Father and me; and in those moments none of us could pay any attention to the girl up there on the truck seat.

"All right," he laughed, untangling himself from us at last. "Here, honey . . ." He opened the cab door and helped the girl step down. "This is Carol," he said.

**S**HE was no freak, of course. She was quite tall in a straight gray suit. Light brown hair showed under a small hat that was dark brown like her eyes. Her face was pretty, though not as pretty to me as Mary Ann's, and the only strange thing was her quietness. She looked scared, I thought.

I had expected that she and mother would give each other those pecks on the cheek, the way women do when they meet. Instead, Carol only held out her hand and said how glad she was to be here. She gave father a sort of formal bow. But when she looked at me she smiled.

"So this is Cliff. Aren't you a boy!"

I couldn't answer. Of course I was a boy! What did she think?

Making talk, father said, "I hope you're going to feel at home in this country. May get a little lonely, though. You haven't any close neighbors."

"Oh, that's all right," she said. "I know what it's like to be on a sheep station."

"A what?" I blurted, then suddenly burst out laughing, and at the same time I saw a quick color rise into her face.

"Cliff!" Bill said sharply. "Watch yourself."

"Okay," I told him. He had never been short with me before. I turned away and pretended to be examining his truck, and so missed the rest of the family's talk.

But we didn't stay long and I knew what that meant. My mother had brought two apple pies and some groceries, and if things had been easier we would have cooked up a meal and sat around all afternoon getting acquainted with Bill's new wife. As we drove home in the pickup, the three of us on the seat together, there was no talk for a little while.

Then Mother said, "Well, I don't know."

"Well I don't either," Father said. "But give her time."

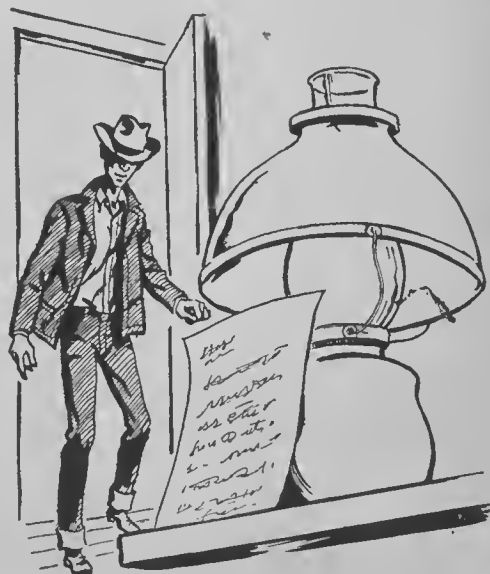
**T**HIS was late spring when Bill brought Carol home. If it had been any other part of the year, say in the winter, it might have made a difference. We were friendly people, I always thought. And other folks within twenty miles around were all interested and curious about her. But spring, and then summer, are busy times in ranch country. There wasn't much chance for any of us to see her very often.

Later on, I could blame myself in a way for what she finally did. For at first she seemed to pick me out to be her special friend; as if in winning me over she could win the rest of the family too. And I wouldn't play the game. A boy can be pretty heartless like that sometimes.

It was almost a month before I even went near Bill's place. The honest fact was I had been too busy. Ours was a cattle ranch. We ran our herds up in the high mountain meadows to the north, and now in the summer it was my job to pack mule loads of salt to them and ride drift fences looking for breaks. Bill's ranch was south, where he grazed his sheep along the foothills and desert.

I'd had no reason to ride in that direction, until once a hunt for some stray cattle led me close to his house. I knew Bill was off at his sheep camp, and that Carol was

(Please turn to page 60)



Only two persons knew about the letter.



# GIVE for the sake of mercy

March is Red Cross month in Canada. At this time, thousands of volunteer workers give freely of their time and energy to help in the work of mercy. Once again, the Red Cross appeals to everyone to help. Through your generous contributions, the Red Cross can continue to comfort the distressed, assist the needy, care for the sick. Please give generously—please help to ease human suffering.

support  
the  
**RED CROSS**

585

## Under the Peace Tower

# Farm Policies Of the Four Political Parties

by RALPH HEDLIN

**F**ARMERS are really fine fellows. All that anyone could possibly ask is an opportunity to serve them. Do they need more money? There is plenty. Do they need higher prices for the things they sell? Do they need to purchase at somewhat lower prices? These things are not difficult—it is the least that any devoted candidate would do for his farmer constituents.

If this sounds cynical, it is—but only a little. The fact is, of course, that many of the proposals now being made on the hustings are genuine and are made by people who have a personal stake in farm prosperity and well-being. It is, however, a considerable departure from the attitude which prevailed among members of all parties in the recent past, when it was extremely difficult to get a hearing for the legitimate claims and needs of the farming communities of Canada.

Considering the proportion of the population that make their living directly off the land—some 15 per cent—farmers have an immense political power. In the three western provinces, as an example, there are 48 ridings, and only 12 of these could be classified as primarily city seats. In the remaining 36, the successful candidate will have to rely to an important degree upon the support of farmers. In the Maritimes the influence of the farmers and fishermen upon the 33 ridings at stake is almost equally great. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the proportion of farm influence is sharply down, but it is still significant enough that no political party can afford to ignore it, even if they had any inclination to do so.

**W**HAT are the four political parties offering the farmers of Canada? What is their claim to farm support?

The two smaller parties are inevitably in a somewhat difficult position, and if their policies are treated briefly it is not because they are prejudged by this reporter. The fact is that Social Credit is contesting only in the western provinces and the CCF, although they contest a larger part of the nation, are significant only on the prairies.

There are, of course, two wings of the CCF Party, and they are, to a degree, irreconcilable: the agrarian wing is primarily interested in matters agricultural, while the labor wing, with city members, is more directly concerned with the wants of labor. Social Credit is not divided to the same degree, although both parties are similar in that they are primarily concerned with western agricultural protest. In other words, if they were abandoned by western Canadian farmers, they would cease to be im-

portant influences in Canada, because their support elsewhere would not sustain them.

In this election their agricultural policies are quite similar. One of their central planks is opposition to the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and the advocacy of a high, rigid price support formula for farm products. Beyond this, they largely accept the farm policy recommendations of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, but suggest that they would go further in many of them, and would administer them more effectively and generously.

**T**HE Liberal agricultural program has been spelled out in considerably more detail than (at the time of writing) those of the CCF and Social Credit Parties. The Liberal Party recommends the expansion of domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products; the extension of farm credit; a system of support prices and deficiency payments, for farm products, bearing a fair relationship to the cost of production; the maintenance of the Wheat Board, payment of storage on surplus grain, loans on farm stored grain, and the improvement of the cash advances legislation; provision of surplus grain to needy countries; encouragement of farm co-operatives; construction of modern market places; accelerated depreciation on grain storage buildings on farms; extension of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act to all of Canada and assistance to provinces establishing crop insurance programs; accident compensation for farmers; adequate representation on all boards for farmers and farm organizations; and the establishment between the Federal Government and the provinces of a joint agricultural advisory board to investigate farm problems and recommend public policies designed to help farmers.

The Liberal Party comes under grave criticism from the other three parties over these recommended policies. Perhaps the attitude is best expressed in the rhetorical question that, with accusing finger outstretched, Prime Minister Diefenbaker is asking audiences across Canada: "Why didn't they do it when . . .?"

**T**HE Conservative agricultural program divides easily into two parts—proposals for the future and the pointing with pride to the legislation that they have passed in recent months. This includes the legislation that set up cash advances on farm stored grain; the sales of wheat on long-term contracts to India and other soft currency countries; and, especially, the passing of the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

For the future they propose an agricultural credit program that would enormously expand long-term

credit available to farmers—a program modelled to some extent upon the present Veterans Land Act legislation. And they suggest that they are presently studying the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and crop insurance, and will be coming forward with proposals for providing a more equitable form of all-risk crop insurance.

A Royal Commission, appointed by the recent Conservative Government, is presently studying the reason for the extent of the spread between the prices that farmers receive and the prices consumers pay for farm products. The Conservatives assert that they will see that farmers receive an equitable proportion of the price consumers pay for farm products.

They also promise protection against unfair competition from abroad for farm markets and they propose a national soil and water conservation policy.

But to a considerable degree the campaign is boiling down to a battle over the merits of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. The Conservatives point out that for the first time there is price insurance. Farmers can plan their annual and long-term operations secure in the knowledge that there will be no return of the vicious and cataclysmic down spiral of prices that 25 years ago, prostrated the agricultural economy. And they point out that under the legislation any government that takes power is committed to price supports that bear a just relationship to the cost of producing farm products.

Opposition parties do not agree that the Act is so helpful. The CCF and Social Credit have taken their stand in favor of a high, rigid, parity formula, and the Liberals assert that the Act is no improvement upon the Liberal Agricultural Price Support legislation of 1944.

**W**ITHIN the framework of these conflicting claims and varying promises, how should a conscientious and independently minded farmer mark his ballot on March 31? This is a very personal question and can only be decided by the person who is marking the ballot, within the secrecy of the voting booth. But whether he marks it for the CCF, Conservative, Liberal or Social Credit candidate, he can at least vote secure in the knowledge that it is many years since the very real and very pressing problems of the farming industry have come in for so much attention and concern. And there is no real reason for supposing that this concern is too cynical. Political aspirants, like other thoughtful people, are recognizing more and more that agriculture is, going through difficult times, and that the intercession of governments has become increasingly necessary. V



# Field Crop

## Variety Recommendations—1958

THE importance of growing the right varieties of field and forage crops has often been stressed. Below is a list, as complete as possible, at time of going to press, showing the provincial variety recommendations, and indicating the specific areas for varieties whenever possible. The varieties are arranged in order of importance, unless otherwise stated. If a crop has not been mentioned, it means that no variety recommendation was available, and it does not necessarily follow that that crop is unsuitable for the province.

For further details concerning varieties for a particular farm, readers are advised to get in touch with agricultural representatives, district agriculturists, departments of agriculture, universities, or experimental farms.

### ALBERTA

**Spring Wheat.** Chinook, Rescue, Thatcher (zones 1, 2A, 2C). Chinook, Lake, Rescue, Thatcher (2B). Selkirk, Thatcher (2D, irrigated areas). Saunders, Thatcher (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C).

**Durum Wheat.** Stewart, Mindum (south only).

**Winter Wheat.** Yogo, Kharkov M.C. 22 (1, 2A, 2C, 3A).

**Soft White Spring Wheat.** Lemhi 53.

**Barley.** Compana, Vantage (1, 2A). Husky, Vantage, Velvon 11 (2B). Compana, Husky, Vantage, Wolfe (2C). Gateway, Husky, Vantage (2D). Harlan, Wolfe (irrigated areas). Gateway, Husky, Olli, Vantage, Wolfe (3A). Gateway, Husky, Olli, Wolfe (3B). Gateway, Husky, Olli (3C, 4B). Gateway, Olli, Vantage (4A). Gateway, Olli (4C).

**Oats.** Eagle, Exeter (1, 2A). Eagle, Rodney (2B, irrigated areas). Eagle, Garry, Rodney (2C, 2D, 3A, 3B). Abegweit, Victory (3C, 4B, 4C). Eagle, Garry, Larain (4A).

**Flax.** Redwood, Rocket (1, 2A, 2B). Redwing, Redwood, Rocket (2C, 2D, 3A, 3B). Redwood (irrigated areas). Marine, Redwing, Rocket (3C, 4B, 4C). Redwing, Rocket (4A).

**Rye.** Dakold, Antelope, Petkus (fall). Prolific (spring).

**Rapeseed.** Argentine (late), Polish (early), Golden (good yielding).

**Alfalfa.** Grimm (except where bacterial wilt is problem). Ladak (winter hardy, higher yield than Grimm, resistant to wilt). Vernal (equal or superior to Ladak in hardiness and yield, wilt resistant, better for irrigated areas). Rambler (similar yield, but harder than Ladak, promising as pasture alfalfa).

**Sweet Clover.** Arctic (hardy, medium fine stemmed, leafy and high forage yield). Erector (finer stemmed, blooms week earlier than Arctic, similar hay yield).

**Red Clover.** Altaswede (single cut, tall, late maturing, high yield, moderate disease resistance; blooms 12 days after Lasalle). Lasalle (double cut, less hardy than Altaswede; limited to seed crop in Alberta).

**Crested Wheatgrass.** Fairway (best pasture grass for drier areas, good

pasture and hay for park belt, protein slightly below brome). Summit (yields more hay than Fairway, good in alfalfa mixtures, old stands in moist areas suffer more winterkill than Fairway).

**Timothy.** Climax (seven days later than common timothy, has leaf spot and rust resistance, good yield and quality).

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

(This refers to varieties recommended, not to all crops that can be grown.)

**Hay and Silage.** Zone 1: Sun fall wheat, Austrian winter peas, Eagle oats, Rhizoma alfalfa. Zone 2: Du Puits alfalfa, Lasalle red clover, Climax timothy, Zone 3: Ladak alfalfa, Manchar brome, Manchar brome, Eagle oats, Danish orchard grass, wild white clover. Zone 4: Ladak alfalfa.

**Pasture and Hay.** Zone 1: Sun fall wheat, white Dutch or wild white clover, Eagle oats. Zone 2: Commercial Danish or S143 orchard grass (irrigated). Zone 3: Fairway crested wheatgrass, Ladak alfalfa, Manchar brome, Eagle oats, Danish orchard grass, wild white clover. Zone 4: Ladak alfalfa.

**Forage.** Zone 1: Canada 355, Canada 531, Golden Glow corn (silage). Mammoth Russian sunflowers (silage). Zone 2: DeKalb 65, Pioneer 382 corn (silage and green fodder). Eagle and Ajax oats, Italian ryegrass, Storm fall rye, Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat. Zone 3: DeKalb 65, Pioneer 382 corn (early silage); DeKalb 240, Pioneer 352 (medium silage).

**Cereals.** Zone 1: Sun winter wheat, Trebi barley, Turf winter oats, Abegweit or Eagle spring oats. Austrian winter peas, Chancellor peas.

**Potatoes.** Zone 1: Early Epicure, Warba (early). Netted Gem, Green Mountain, Columbia Russet, Burbank (main crop).

### MANITOBA

**Spring Wheat.** Selkirk, Lee. (all zones).

**Durum Wheat.** Ramsey (zones 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5).

**Oats.** Garry and Rodney, Ajax (1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5). Garry and Rodney, Exeter, Ajax (3, 4A, 4B, 6, 7, 8).

**Hull-less Oats.** Vicar (all zones).

**Barley (C.W. grades).** Parkland, Montcalm, O.A.C. 21. (2A, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, 7, 8).

**Barley (feed).** Herta, Parkland, Swan, Traill, Vantmore (1, 2A, 2B, 4B, 7, 8). Herta, Husky, Parkland, Swan, Traill, Vantmore (2C, 3, 4A, 6).

**Flax.** Redwood, Rocket, Marine, Raja (1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3, 5, 8). Marine and Raja, Sheyenne (4A, 4B, 6, 7).

**Spring Rye.** Prolific (all zones).

**Winter Rye.** Antelope, Dakold (all zones).

**Field Peas.** Arthur, Chancellor, (Dashaway)—(all zones).

**Grain Corn.** A.E.S. 101, Kingcrost KN2, Manitoba 164, Morden 74, and Morden 77, Kingcrost KE3, Warwick 210 (2A).

**Silage Corn.** Falconer and Morden 74, Wisconsin 240, Wheatland Blend (1, 2B, 2C, 3, 5). Morden 74 and

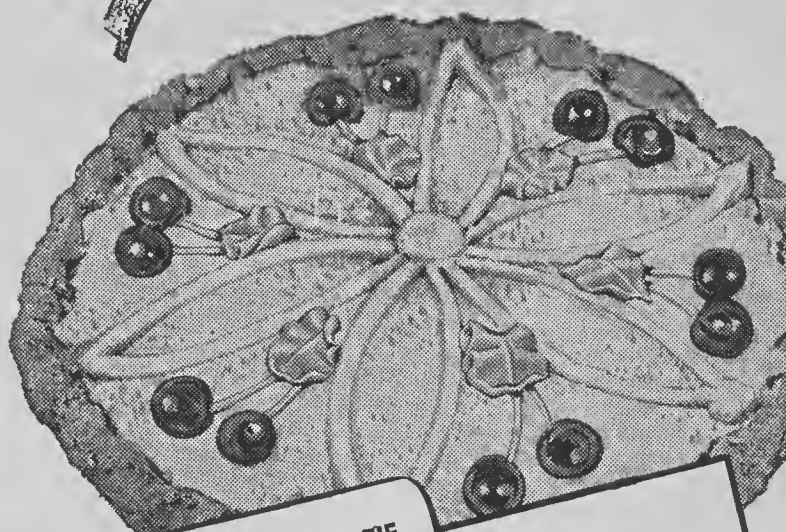


finish

the meal

with a

flourish



### HONEY GRAHAM WAFER PIE

#### CRUST:

32 PAULIN'S Honey Graham Wafers

1/4 tsp salt

Roll wafers fine, turn into bowl; add salt, sugar; stir. Add butter, and

blend. (Reserve 1/4 cup crumbs for garnish). Put crumb mixture in 9-

inch pie plate; mould to shape of plate. Bake about 15 minutes, 350° F.

#### BOSTON CREAM FILLING:

2 cups milk

1/3 cup sugar

3 tbsps corn starch

pinch of salt

Butter, size of walnut

1 1/2 tsp vanilla flavoring

2 eggs, separated

pinch of salt (additional)

1/4 tsp vanilla (additional)

2 tbsps sugar (additional)

Heat 1 1/2 cups milk in top of double

boiler, add sugar. Combine corn starch

with remainder of milk, stir until smooth,

add to heated mixture and stir until it

thickens. Add salt, butter, vanilla, beaten

egg yolks. Cook 2 minutes longer. Re-

move from heat, cool slightly, turn

into wafer crust. Garnish with whipped

cream, Graham crumbs, maraschino

cherries.



Paulin's Honey Graham Wafers are rich in flavor —wonderfully fresh. They are a honey of a Graham!

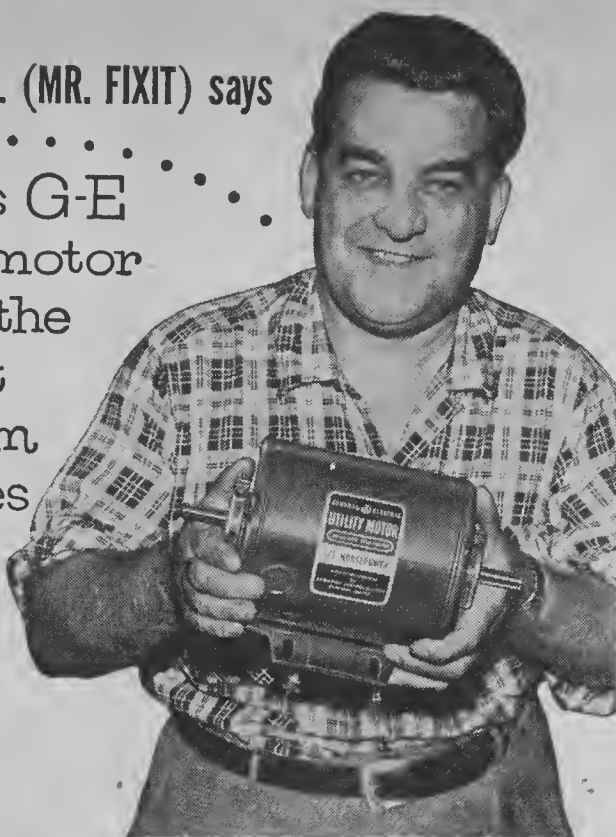
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Wisconsin 240, Wheatland Blend, Falconer, Rainbow Flint (2A).

Alfalfa. Vernal, Ladak, Rambler, Rhizoma, Grimm (all zones).

Sweet Clover. Arctic, white; Erector, yellow (all zones).

Rapeseed. Golden. Late seeding: Polish.

Soybeans. Crest (early), Acme.

Sunflowers. Beacon, Advance (Red River Valley). Advance also for other areas. Large seed: Mennonite.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Oats. Early maturing: Ajax, Clinton, Fundy (all areas). Medium: Abegweit, Beaver, Garry, Scotian (all areas except D1).

Barley. Charlottetown 80, Brant, Parkland (all areas).

Spring Wheat. Acadia, Selkirk (all areas except D1).

Fall Rye. Tetra Petkus, Imperial, Dominant (all areas).

Buckwheat. Tokyo (all areas).

Field Peas. Chancellor, Valley (all areas except D1).

Field Beans. Lapin, Soldier, Ken-nearly, Yellow Eye (all areas for green beans, area B for dry beans).

Peas. Perfection, Pride—canning. Perfected Freezer, Pluperfect, Victory Freezer—freezing (all areas).

Timothy. Climax, Medon (all areas).

Red Clover. Lasalle, double cut; Thomas, single cut (all areas).

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Viking, Empire (all areas).

Orchard Grass. Hercules (all areas).  
(Please turn to page 22)



## Rural Route Letter

Hi FOLKS:

I wouldn't admit it to his face, but sometimes my neighbor Ted Corbett does come up with a good idea. And, believe me, when a good idea comes along, I don't mind using it, no matter where it springs from.

The other day I was pounding my brains trying to figure out where I could get a fertilizer spreader so I could top dress my back pasture—short of buying one, that is. The last year or two there hasn't been enough hay come off that piece to feed a dozen rabbits, let alone a dozen cows.

It's the fault of the soil, mostly. In this part of our valley the land rises kind of sharp to the north and east. The upland soil is much lighter than the stuff lower down, and runs pretty heavy of stones. As a matter of fact, most of it still has its natural cover of trees. Bob Jackson on the north of me has a good big piece (Bob's is the last farm you strike before you enter the hills), and Ted Corbett, below me, has the smallest bit. Like Mama bear in the story, I have the middle-sized piece, which amounts to about 10 acres.

Same as the others, I've been taking one cut of hay off that hill early in the season, and then letting the cows in to graze it later on. Well, maybe I have been over-doing this grazing business, but I figured the land wasn't much good anyhow, so any use I got from it was pure gain. Then one day our local Agriculturist told me I was losing money on that piece, as long as I wasn't getting all the hay off it she could produce. That's when I decided to give 'er a good top dressing with fertilizer and try to put 'er back in shape.

The only trouble was that the day I decided to do the job, Bob Jackson was using his spreader. Seeing as he was the only one on our road who had one, it didn't look as if I was going to get any spreading done at all. I could hear the whine of Bob's tractor as he appeared and disappeared over the crest of the hill.

Then, as I stood there wondering what to do about it, I heard the "tump-tump" of Ted Corbett's John Deere, and it wasn't long before he appeared along my south fence. Now, I'm not what you'd call the nosy type, but I ambled over that way to see what he was doing just the same. When I came up he had stopped and was rolling a smoke.

I pointed to the old seeder he was dragging and shook my head. "I sure wouldn't try reseeded this hill without giving 'er a good shot of fertilizer, Ted. That land of yours is so leached out you're just throwing the seed away."

"Now that you mention it, neither would I," he agreed, flashing that superior sort of grin of his that just invites a guy to take him down a peg. "As a matter of fact, I'm giving 'er a good top dressing now."

"With a seed drill?" I ehortled. Even for him this sounded a bit on the screwy side.

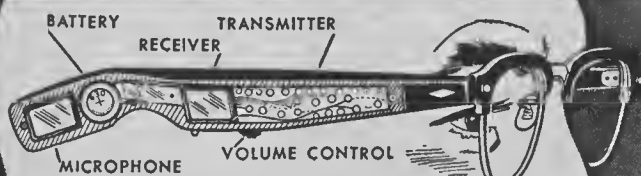
"Yep," he nodded, "an old seed drill with the furrow pinings taken off makes as good a spreader as you'll find any place."

I'll have to admit my face was a bit red as I hustled down to where I'd parked that old seed drill of mine a couple of years back.

Yours,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

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"The views I have expressed over the years I hold today. These views have taken into consideration the needs of the farmer and have also had regard to the national interest, assuring that a great industry such as agriculture should be protected so far as it is possible to protect it...the course we have followed since we came into power is to try to give the farmer a new sense of independence and to give him the realization that this government and this parliament are trying to do something to assure that agriculture shall not be the poor orphan of Canada..."

*Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Speaking in the House of Commons, Jan. 24, 1958.*

IN MAY OF 1956, the Progressive Conservative Party presented to the farmers of Canada a National Agricultural Policy designed to place agriculture in its proper position in our national economy and to assure our farmers their fair share of the national income.

Since taking office, the Progressive Conservative Government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has taken many positive steps to implement that policy.

**As promised,** legislation has been passed (The Agriculture Stabilization Act) to meet the demands of farmers over the years for Guaranteed Prices determined annually in advance of each crop season and bearing a fair relation to the cost of production of each commodity. The Act names nine national products and provides for the support of any other commodities as required. These Guaranteed Prices (and any additional commodities to be included) will be determined in advance of each twelve-month period by a Stabilization Board which will have the advice of an Advisory Committee of farmers and representatives of farm organizations. The Act states clearly (Section 7, Sub-section 1):

*"The Board shall, from time to time in accordance with this Act, take such action as is necessary to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities at their respective prescribed prices, and shall take such action and make such*

*recommendations as are necessary to ensure that the prescribed prices for an agricultural commodity in effect from time to time shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production of such commodity."*

The Act also provides for emergency mandatory floor prices in the event of national or world-wide general price decline. For the nine products (and any others which may be brought under the Act), this means that even under the most adverse world economic conditions, farm prices can never again fall below 80% of the 10-year moving average.

For the first time, a farmer may plan his program knowing the minimum price level during the production period and for the first time, he is assured of protection from sudden and drastic declines in prices.

**As promised,** the Government has provided for cash advances on farm stored western wheat.

**As promised,** the Government has appointed a Royal Commission which is now at work on the price spreads on farm products, a problem which has long given concern to our farmers.

**As promised,** the Prime Minister has recently announced that the Government will convene a national conference to map a national conservation policy. He pledged a continuing study of soil and water conservation and land use.

**As promised,** the Government is now moving

to extend and ease farm credit as such. The general easing of the credit situation has already benefited the Canadian farm economy.

**As promised,** action is being taken on the matter of crop insurance. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Harkness, has recently announced that this problem is being studied with a view to developing an adequate crop insurance plan in co-operation with the provinces.

**As promised,** assistance to meet freight costs of feed grains as a permanent policy is now under consideration by the Government.

In a number of immediately urgent situations, **as promised,** the Government has moved rapidly to establish import controls on skim milk powder, butter oil, fowl and turkeys.

**As promised,** the Conservative Government has taken active steps to dispose of our surplus products in world markets. More wheat and flour has been sold in the period August 1st, 1957, to January 1958 than in any comparable period in the last five years.

**As promised,** Trade Missions have visited various countries to bring about the sale of our agricultural products. The whole program is being energetically pursued.

**As promised,** all possible assistance is now being given to Producer Marketing Boards and Co-operatives in marketing their own products.



## Do you need an EXTRA ROOM OR TWO?



If you need more room in the farm house for the children, more accommodation for hired hands, more all-round convenience for everybody in the home, a spare room for visitors . . . or if you simply need more space for relaxation, don't let a shortage of ready cash stop you from going ahead with building plans now.

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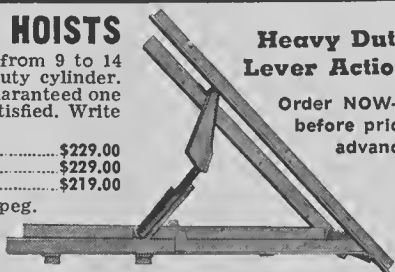
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NAME.....  
(please print)

ADDRESS.....

(Continued from page 20)

Potatoes. Early: Warba, Irish Cobbler, Keswick. Main varieties: Green Mountain, Katahdin, Netted Gem, Kennebec, Canso, Pontiac (all areas).

Swede Turnips. Laurentian, Wilhelmsburger, Acadia, Ditmars (all areas).

Mangels. Frontenac (all areas).  
Corn. Warwick 210, DeKalb 65.

### NOVA SCOTIA

(The following crop varieties are grown in the province, and are not in order of preference.)

Oats. Fundy variety added to 1958 recommendations. Early: Alaska, Ajax, Cartier, Shefford, Simcoe. Medium: Abegweit, Beaver, Beacon, Clinton, Erban, Garry, Scotian, Vanguard. Late: Banner, Exeter, Gold Rain, Roxton, Victory. Hull-less: Brighton.

Barley. Two-rowed, rough awned: Charlottetown 80. Six-rowed, rough awned: Olli, O.A.C. 21. Six-rowed, smooth awned: Brant, Fort, Montcalm.

Spring Wheat. Acadia, Cascade, Regent, Huron.

Winter Wheat. Fairfield, Rideau.

Winter Rye. Crown and Imperial, Horton, Tetra Petkus.

Field Peas. Arthur, Chancellor, Valley.

Field Beans. Burbank, Clipper, Kennebec, Yellow Eye, Mohawk, Norwegian, Soldier.

Soybeans. Pagoda, Goldsoy.

Millet. Hay: Hungarian. Grain: Crown.

Kale. Marrow Stem.

Rape. Improved Dwarf Essex.

Corn. Early: Canada 240 (also grain). Later: Funks G184, DeKalb 65, Canada 275.

Potatoes. Early: Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Warba. Medium: Cher-

okee, Keswick. Late: Canso, Green Mountain, Katahdin, Kennebec, Netted Gem, Sebago.

Swedes. Laurentian, Ditmars, Wilhelmsburger.

Mangels. Yellow Intermediate, Frontenac, Giant White Sugar, Danish Sludstrup.

Red Clover. Lasalle, double cut; Atlaswede, single cut.

Alfalfa. Rhizoma, Grimm.

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire.

Timothy. Climax.

### ONTARIO

Spring Wheat. Selkirk (regions B, E, F). Selkirk, Acadia (C, D).

Winter Wheat. Genesee, Richmond, Kent (A). Genesee, Dawbul, Richmond (B). Rideau, Richmond (C). Genesee, Rideau (D). Rideau (E).

Spring Barley. Brant (A). Brant, Herta, Parkland (B, C). Brant, Parkland (D, E). Parkland (F).

Winter Barley. Hudson (A, B).

Winter Rye. Tetra Petkus, Horton (A). Tetra Petkus (B, C, D). Tetra Petkus, Imperial (E). Imperial, Tetra Petkus (F).

Spring Oats. Garry, Rodney, Simcoe (A). Garry, Rodney, Vicar, Shield (B). Garry, Rodney, Shield (C, D). Garry, Shield (E). Garry, Shield, Ajax, Shefford (F).

Flax. Raja, Marine, Redwood (B, C, D). Redwing, Raja (E).

Buckwheat. Tokyo, Japanese, Silver Hull (B, C, D).

Millet. Crown (B).

Peas. Chancellor, Arthur, Sterling (B, C). Chancellor, Arthur (D). Chancellor, Sterling (E). Chancellor (F).

Beans. Michelite, Sanilac (A). Sanilac, Michelite (B, C).

(Please turn to page 63)



## Turning Grain Into Ready Cash

THE heavy demand for breeding hogs in Western Canada has been one of the significant trends in agriculture these last few years. The primary reason is a surplus of grain, which has led many into new ways to convert grain into money. This has also coincided with a period when the hog-barley ratio has been particularly favorable. This ratio is the relationship between the selling price of barley, and the value of that same barley when converted into pork.

Unfortunately, the strong interest in hogs has not always been coupled with a strong interest in quality. The small proportion of Grade A carcasses is striking evidence of this. Not all the faults are in breeding, but it is obvious that good breeding stock is essential to quality meat production. This applies both to the East and the West, for neither has realized its full potential in quality hog breeding.

Fortunately, there are many breeders who have the right type of breeding stock to offer. One of these is Oswald

Blaich, who took nine awards in the All-Canadian Swine Show last year. He has been raising hogs for 20 years, and A.R. purebred Yorkshires for 8 years.

He grows the feed for his hogs on his section at Miniota, Man., as well as providing pasture and forage for his sheep. He also grows some wheat and flax. The demand for breeding hogs is so strong that sometimes he has to sell them before they reach maturity, rather than disappoint the customer.—R.C.



These fine gilts are from A.R. stock on the Oswald Blaich farm at Miniota.

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which farmers and other rural dwellers will find indispensable in their daily driving, one you'll be thankful for a dozen times a day when you're travelling country roads in your Chevy.

Yes, any way you look at it, Chevrolet gives you the most for your money. In dimensions, in value, in all-round superiority. That's why Chevrolet outsells every other car on the market, year after year. Make sure you get this kind of quality when you buy. Get Chevrolet, the low priced leader. It's measurably the best.

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24

## LIVESTOCK

### Cheapest and Best Cattle Ration

THE importance of pasture in Eastern Canada is shown by the large acreage devoted to this crop. However, pastures often consist of the hilliest, roughest and practically untillable section of the farm. It's a pity to neglect pasture crops in this way, because they can provide the cheapest and most nutritious food for cattle. Fresh green pasture herbage is rich in protein, minerals and vitamins, and adds up to an almost perfect ration.

In Prince Edward Island, studies have shown that 74 per cent of pasture forage is produced before mid-July. Yields have been increased by 45 per cent by applying fertilizer in the fall, and an additional increase of 28.3 per cent by applying manure once every three years. These are impressive figures, but they may be of very little significance unless there is careful management.

If you have insufficient stock to graze the lush spring growth uniformly, mow before the grasses shoot into head, and you will promote an aftermath of tender, nutritious herbage. Mow periodically to control troublesome weeds. Control the grazing by moving cattle from one field to another. This relieves the pressure of continual grazing, especially during prolonged periods of dry weather. If

you distribute the animal droppings with harrows or chain drags, you can offset the development of rank, bunchy growth, which livestock don't relish. V

### Watch Out For Cattle Grubs

WARBLE grub bumps show on the backs of infested cattle at this time of year. Watch out for them, and treat your cattle with rotenone dust or spray as soon as the bumps appear.

The old methods of treating warbles in cattle are still the best, according to E. E. Brockelbank, director of the Saskatchewan Animal Industry Branch. He draws attention to the fact that the province will pay up to one-half of the cost of powder and campaign in any municipality.

By the time the grubs appear, they have bored holes in the hide, and most of the damage has been done. However, a rotenone treatment, even then, will break their life cycle.

If you're using rotenone, a brush is best for rubbing the dust into the backs of cattle. If there are a lot of animals to treat, and the weather's mild, a spray is easier. Mix about 10 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone in 100 gallons of water. If hard water is a problem, mix in about a pound of household washing powder as a wetting agent. Sprayers should develop at least 400 pounds of pressure per square inch. Allow a gallon of spray per animal. Repeat every 30 days, until all grubs disappear. V

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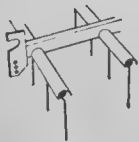


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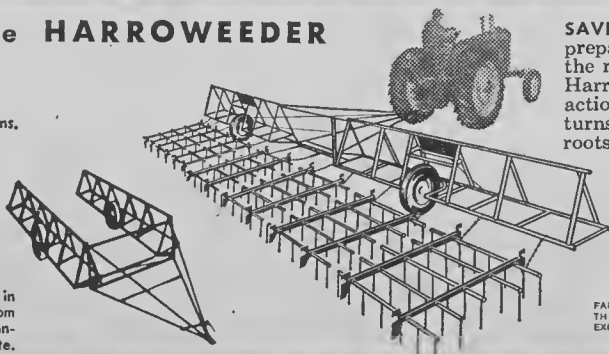
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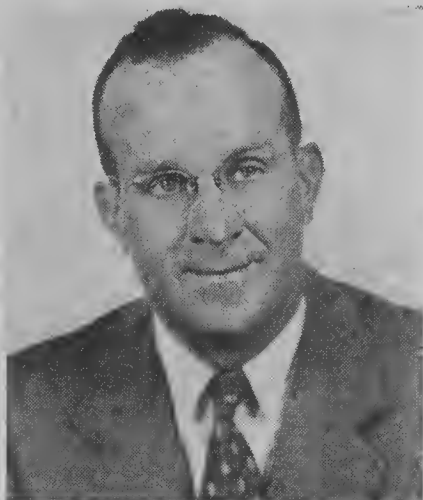
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## LIVESTOCK

# How to Increase the Calf Crop



[Guide photo

Dr. H. H. Stonaker  
(Colorado State University).

A CATTLEMAN'S enterprise depends on his calf crop—if he can't raise a good calf crop there's not much point in his staying in business. With heifer and steer calves bringing 18 and 21 cents a pound, respectively, the gross income from saleable calves increases two-thirds if the calf crop is raised from 60 to 90 per cent.

Assuming that disease and nutritional problems are under control, how can the calf crop be increased? To get some of the answers to this question, The Country Guide queried Dr. H. H. Stonaker, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, noted for his work on beef cattle improvement through hybrid vigor.

"I'd say the first thing to consider would be your stock. You have to breed to suit your particular conditions. One of the reasons Santa Gertrudis cattle were developed in Texas was because breeders couldn't equal the old Longhorn calving percentages with the British beef breeds."

Q. "Do you think the weather affects the calf crop?"

A. "There are certainly great annual variations in calf crops in the plains and mountain areas, in some cases from 74 to 94 per cent over a 12-year period. Differences in feed and weather may explain some of these variations, although for the most part, I consider them unexplained."

Q. "What are some of the controllable factors governing the size of the calf crop?"

A. "I think the ages of cows and bulls, and breeding procedures are the most important. This is tied in with effective culling, of course."

Q. "At what ages are bulls and cows most productive?"

A. "The biggest calf crop comes from six- and seven-year-old cows bred to bulls up to five years of age. Generally speaking, bulls under five years of age settle more cows than those five and over. You get smaller calf crops from the young and very old cows."

Q. "Would you say it doesn't pay to breed the yearlings you keep for replacement stock?"

A. "No, I'd say breed them, if you're able to. You have to keep them anyway, so you might as well get as many calves as you can."

Q. "Do the younger animals have more difficulty in calving; do they need more assistance in delivery, that is?"

A. "Yes. Most of the difficult calvings occur among the two-year-old heifers. Over a six-year period at the Colorado Experiment Station, 26 per cent of the two-year-olds had difficulty in calving as compared to only 4 per cent for cows three years and over. And, even with assistance, there was up to 42 per cent mortality in calves born in difficult calvings, whereas only 9 per cent of the calves in normal calving died."

Q. "Is there any way you can select your breeding animals to decrease this calving difficulty among two-year-olds?"

A. "According to our tests, there appears to be no link between the size

of the heifer, or her calf, and calving difficulty."

Q. "Wouldn't it pay to cull any two-year-olds which have difficulty calving in case this is a hereditary factor?"

A. "It might, especially if you are raising breeding stock. But, according to the Colorado tests, most of the calving difficulty with two-year-olds cleared up the following year."

Q. "You mentioned breeding procedures a while back—What did you have in mind?"

A. "Our experience has been that the calf crop is as much as 43 per cent less in inbred lines than in outbred and linecrosses. Crosses appear to weigh more, gain better, and grade better than inbreds. I'd say a controlled program of crossing lines of breeding would increase your calf crop."

Q. "What about the culling you mentioned in connection with it?"

A. "Well, one very important phase of breeding is to semen test your bulls for fertility and have your cows tested for pregnancy. Open cows and ineffective bulls aren't going to do you much good, and should be culled. In tests at Fort Lewis, culling open cows on the basis of pregnancy test resulted in nine more saleable calves per 100 cows wintered; it doesn't take much figuring to see how that's going to improve your net income."—C.V.F. V

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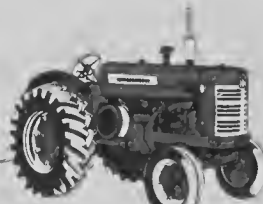
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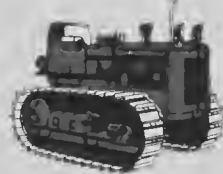
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## Good Milk With a Beef Bonus



[Guide photo]  
Roger Sharpley and a young bull calf from the Arrowhead herd of Redpolls.

THERE are many who wonder whether dual-purpose cattle are profitable. They argue that in breeding both for milk and beef, the chances are that neither will be satisfactory. Roger Sharpley has no such worries. He believes entirely in the value of his Redpolls.

It all started in 1912, when his father decided he had had enough of horned cattle. Neither he nor his son regretted the switch to Redpolls. Roger says they're very quiet cattle and do no harm. He has an accredited herd on ROP test, and finds they are good milkers, with a 4 per cent butterfat average, and some as high as 7 per cent at the end of a lactation. As well as shipping cream, he keeps the calves for beef and says they're good feeders. They show rapid gains and never get excited.

Mr. Sharpley has a herd of 200, and milks around 28 of them. In addition to brome, alfalfa and meadow fescue for hay, he has about 40 acres in corn for silage. He ensiles the corn between two haystacks and has very little spoilage.

This herd at Arrowhead Farm, Sidney, Man., has a good record in shows, and one of his cows had the top butterfat record for Redpolls in Canada, yielding 8,097 pounds milk, 366 pounds butterfat.

Roger Sharpley thinks that Redpolls are a good thing for the grain farmer seeking another source of income. He rates them high both for butterfat and beef, and feeds them practically all the grain he can grow on the acreage not devoted to pasture, hay and corn.—R.C.

## Yardstick For Milk Production

SCIENTISTS at the Central Experimental Farm have proven what most dairymen have long suspected—that some cows can make more milk than others from a given amount of feed. In fact, when a number of cows were given 100 pounds of nutrients

each, production ranged all the way from 200 pounds down to 90 pounds per cow.

The scientists have shown also that age plays a part in this efficiency, and that a four-year-old seems to be the most efficient of all.

Once this work is carried further, dairymen might find themselves in the same position as beef or hog producers. They could test their stock for efficiency, as well as for total production, to better evaluate their breeding worth.

## When the Tank Truck Arrives

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture has been making a study of bulk handling of milk, and has come up with some useful observations for the dairy farmer. The main conclusion is that the arrival of bulk farm milk tanks may mean better returns for the milk and easier work in the barn. However, for the small-volume producer, the general or part-time farmer, who produces some milk for sale, it may mean a strong incentive either to shift out of dairying, or to grow into larger commercial dairying.

What happens when tank trucks begin to haul milk between farms and plants in a district? The USDA says that dairy farmers shipping milk into higher-price local markets usually have substantial price incentives to convert to bulk. They may lose their market if they don't convert to bulk tanks. It appears that most milk plants can make some savings in costs if they handle bulk milk, and many of them in the United States are paying price premiums based on their savings, as an incentive to install bulk tanks.

Another factor is the cost of hauling milk. Charges for hauling milk to market are commonly lower on bulk than on can routes. Hauling charges are becoming more closely related to real costs on bulk routes. However, if there are savings, they depend largely on increased volume per truck, per day, and per mile. To achieve this, routes have to be reorganized, and trucks should haul more than one load daily.

Cooling costs may be about the same, or somewhat lower, when the farmer with an above-average volume of milk converts to bulk handling. Many average or small dairymen may find it unprofitable to install tanks at present, unless there is a sufficient price incentive.

These observations are just a guide to bulk handling. The decision has to be made by the individual dairyman, for so much depends on where he is, how much he is producing, and what the local plants are doing about bulk milk.

## Salt in the Ration

THE addition of 1 per cent salt to the grain mixture serves the double purpose of providing a vital mineral and increasing the palatability of the mixture. Although one or two ounces a day should be enough for the average cow, it pays to give your animals free access to salt in addition to what you put in the ration to take care of those that crave more.

## Protect your home against high winds with

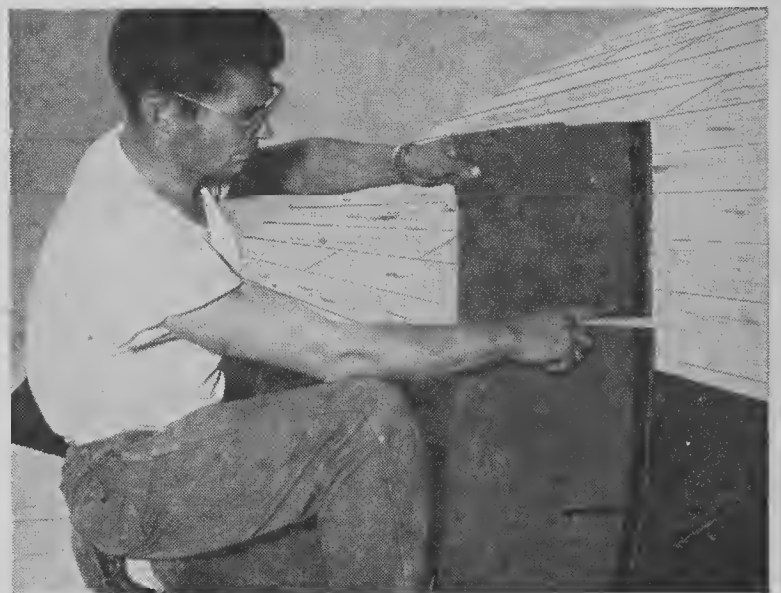
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## Feed Turnips Make a Cash Crop



Mr. Brubacher examines turnip crop.

LIKE a horde of hungry turnip termites, local cattle farmers head for the Ezra Brubacher farm each fall, with trucks and wagons, tractors and trailers and anything else that will haul a load.

It's turnips they're after, but unlike the termites, the farmers are happy to pay for their loads. Most of them have herds of cattle at home, but gave up the drudgery of growing feed turnips years ago, and are pleased to pay their neighbor who specializes in this unusual cash crop.

Brubacher, in turn, whose land is in the fertile Elmira district of Waterloo County, Ont., figures he couldn't put his land to better use than growing the 30 acres of roots. When he gave over his farm buildings to large broiler chicken and laying hen flocks, he needed a new use for the land, found the poultry manure powerful enough to grow bumper crops, and rotates the fields between corn and turnips now.

He's quick to point out that while some of that old-fashioned hard slugging still goes along with growing the turnips, new machines like precision planters and mechanical harvesters are lightening the load, and suggest a brighter outlook for this once-popular crop.

While the price of table-stock turnips is higher, there is a limit to the quantity that the market will take.

So he leaves these to the specialists, except in the occasional year when prices are extremely high.

He can sell all he can grow to neighboring stockmen for 25 cents per bushel. By letting the turnips grow right until freeze-up, when they reach full size, he can harvest 1,000 bushels per acre, for a nice \$250 income per acre.

This cash crop calls for at least one hoeing during the season, sometimes two, but he can pay workers \$1 per hour and come out on top.—D.R.B. V

## Lime In the Maritimes

THE intelligent use of lime can give better crop production in the Atlantic provinces. It will correct soil acidity, and make it possible for the natural fertility of the soil to be used to the best advantage. Manure and commercial fertilizer are also more effective in properly limed soils.

In recent tests on acid Tormentine sandy loam at Fenwick, N.S., it was found by L. B. McLeod, of Nappan Experimental Farm, that proper lime application increased crop yield three times, and added fertilizer gave a further twofold increase over lime alone. There was also an excellent establishment of grass and legume seedlings on the lime area, while the unlimed portion had only a sparse covering of some grasses and weeds. V

## Caraganas Help His Yields

AS part of the solution to his field drainage and erosion problems, DeVonne Clark has six miles of caragana field shelterbelts. Even though these are only five years old, they are helping to hold back water on his section.

"I get better crop yields as a result of the trees," he says. "The first two swaths of wheat along the trees has been a lot better, and I noticed better yields of flax for at least 25 to 30 feet on either side of the caraganas. You have to be careful using 2,4-D around trees, but everything considered they are certainly an asset to the farm."

To deal with weeds around the trees, Mr. Clark uses a hydraulic four-furrow plow up and down on both sides of each row.

Shelterbelts are not the whole answer to wind and water erosion, and DeVonne Clark also uses grassed waterways to keep the soil where it belongs, and to get rid of excess water on his Saskatchewan farm. He believes in careful tillage, too, and keeps a good trash cover. V



These young caraganas are part of the 6-mile shelterbelt on the Clark farm.

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Fargo pick-ups offer three wheelbases and body lengths—one's just right for your needs. Come in. Try a Fargo soon. They're wonderful buys! They're priced right!

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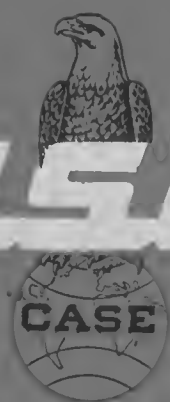
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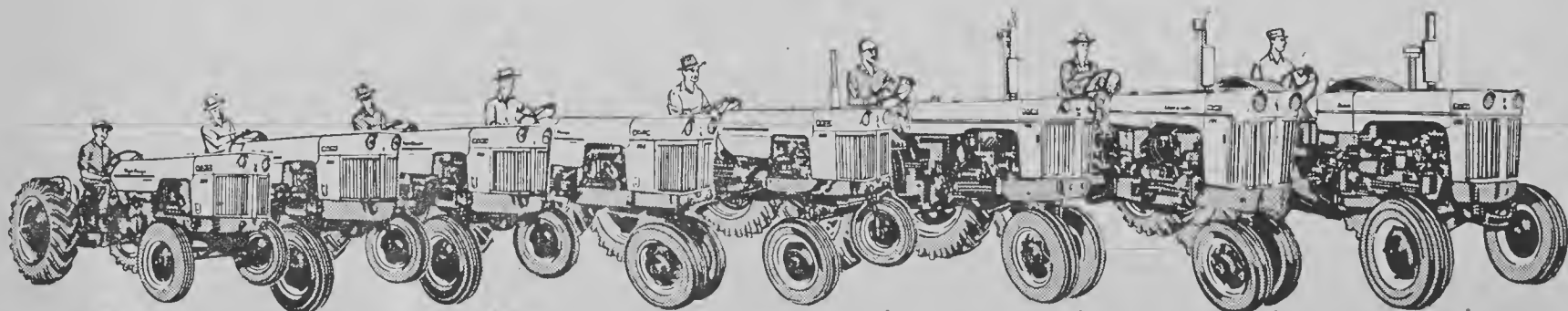
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You enjoy a completely new experience when you take the wheel of a tractor with Case-o-matic Drive. No more jerky starts...no more nursing the clutch to pick up heavy loads...no more stopping and shifting for hard pulls...no more stalling or overloading of the engine. Instead, you just press the foot accelerator and glide smoothly away from a standing start to the tune of a purring engine that sings of eager power, of high torque magically multiplied to meet the demands of the load. When you come to tough soil or an up-grade, Case-o-matic Drive senses the need for more pull-power, gives it to you instantly, precisely, automatically.

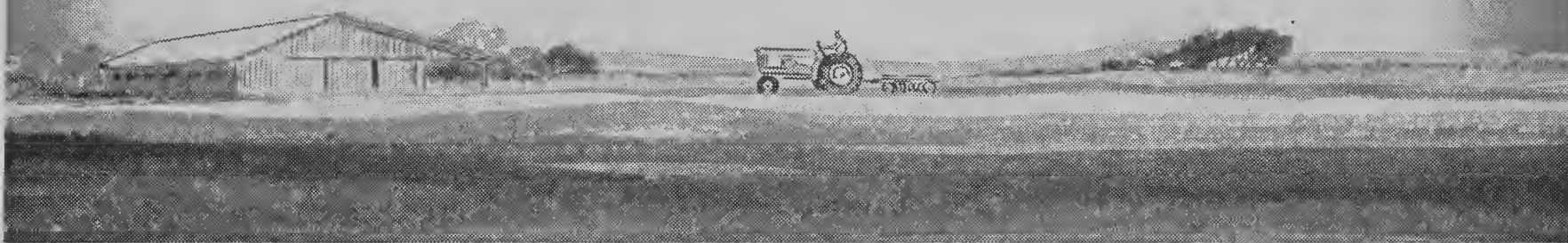
You save time because you work in a higher range, with no stops for down-shifting. You get more work done, and experience real pleasure from tractor performance that you just have to feel to believe. You save wear and tear, because you don't ride the

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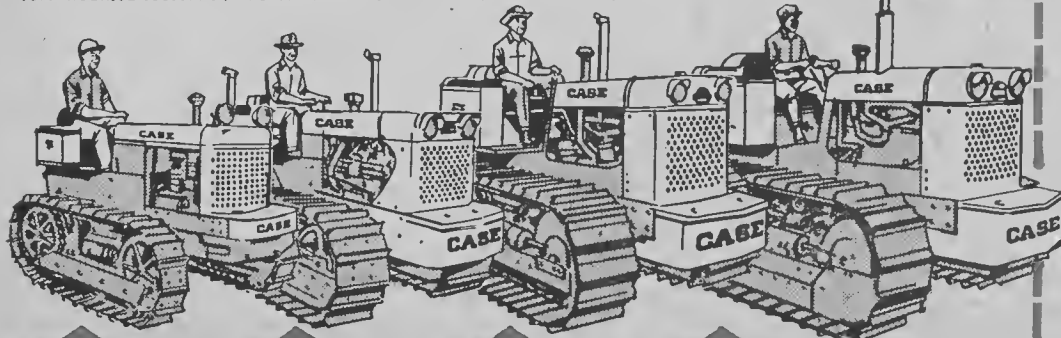
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Look at the two 10' tandem discs going spool-deep in soft, newly plowed soil—a good load which the D4 handles in 5th gear, to disc approximately 10 acres per hour. Note how the D4 rides on top—and how no ruts are left to wash, pack, and stunt crop growth.

Rothwell and Roger Embree share this Cat D4 Tractor between their two farms near Ladner, B.C. Its extra margin of workability means better farming, bigger yields,

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Roger Embree says, "The D4 is very economical to run. With it, we get going earlier in the spring, which makes for a better and a more profitable operation."

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## Anchor For the Topsoil

**A**PRIL, May and June have usually been most hazardous months for soil drifting, owing to the kind of weather normally expected at that time. After the bitter experience of drifting that some have had this winter, it is well to be prepared for the months to come. Here is some advice from D. T. Anderson, agricultural engineer at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta.

Emergency control is based on three principles. The first is to provide protective cover, which can be done by spreading straw or manure on the small focal points from which the soil has drifted. This frequently prevents trouble over the entire field.

Secondly, the cloddy structure of the surface soil should be re-established. On frozen ground, use a heavy duty cultivator with chisel points on shanks spaced at intervals of 2 or 3 feet; or use a one-way disk with all but every fourth disk removed. If the soil isn't frozen, the cultivator or similar implement will roughen the soil and bring clods to the surface.

The third principle is to trap moving soil particles on the field, by listing the soil at right angles to the prevailing wind. Lister shovels should be spaced about three feet apart on the cultivator, or a one-way lister can be used. Listing is needed on fields covered with dunes of drifted soil, or in other conditions where it is impossible to create a lumpy surface.

Inspect fields periodically during the remainder of winter and through the spring, and be ready to take action whenever necessary. V

## Systemic Insecticide

**N**OT to be outdone by the livestock insect people, plant scientists have come up with a systemic insecticide for plants. It is called Thimet, and when applied to the seeds of certain plants, it has given immunity from thrips, aphids, and mites to seedlings up to six weeks of growth.

First released for use on cotton, Thimet was cleared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture a few months ago for use on alfalfa and sugar beet seed. It shows great promise for the control of "curly top," a disease carried by the sugar beet leaf hopper. Main disadvantage to Thimet is its deadly toxicity, which requires that special precautions be taken in the handling of it. Growers using this insecticide are warned that even the bags in which treated seed is delivered must be burned. V

## Good Legume In Simple Mixtures

**B**IRDSFOOT trefoil trials at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that in simple pasture mixtures over a three-year period, it was outyielded only by mixtures containing alfalfa in the first two years, and it compared favorably with

all mixtures, including alfalfa, in the third year.

Birdsfoot trefoil is slow to establish even when the seed is inoculated, but it is persistent once it is established. It takes fairly close grazing and is not seriously damaged by trampling. It will do best under good soil and moisture conditions, and is slightly more tolerant to moist locations than alfalfa and ladino clover. It also does better than ladino in droughty conditions. A further point in its favor is that it has not been known to cause bloat.

Seed it only in simple mixtures. It gives the best stands and yields when grown with timothy, or other grasses that are not too aggressive. Once it is established it can compete with grasses like brome, and maintain a good grass-legume balance.

The Empire variety became established more slowly than Viking birdsfoot trefoil in the Ottawa tests, but surpassed Viking in the third year. ✓

### Be Prepared For Forage Injury

A WARNING comes from the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., that winter injury of adapted forage crops may be severe this year. Normally, with adequate rainfall in the fall, a reserve of soil moisture at freeze-up, followed by an early cover of snow, the recommended biennial and perennial forage plants have satisfactory protection. These conditions were not met, so injury and even killing can be expected.

Brome, a well adapted forage that is not prone to winter injury, has shown considerable damage at the experimental farm.

Watch for winter injury in hay and pasture stands this spring, if you want to avoid a shortage this summer. Replacement of lost forage acreage requires annuals for the coming season, and reseeding of perennials for the future. Your nearest university, experimental farm or agricultural representative will give you the recommendations for replacement of killed-out or badly damaged stands. ✓

### Take Care When Buying Seed

BE cautious in your dealings with people who are peddling seed of new grain varieties at high prices, warns R. L. Pharis, supervisor of the Alberta Crop Improvement Service. There have been reports that Ramsey, a satisfactory, but not outstanding durum variety for southern Alberta, has been offered at \$12 to \$13 per bushel, with a promise of \$6 a bushel for this year's seed production.

The normal supply of Ramsey seed stocks indicate that prices this year should be considerably below those quoted by the peddlers. If there is a normal crop in 1958, there will be little premium for Ramsey seed.

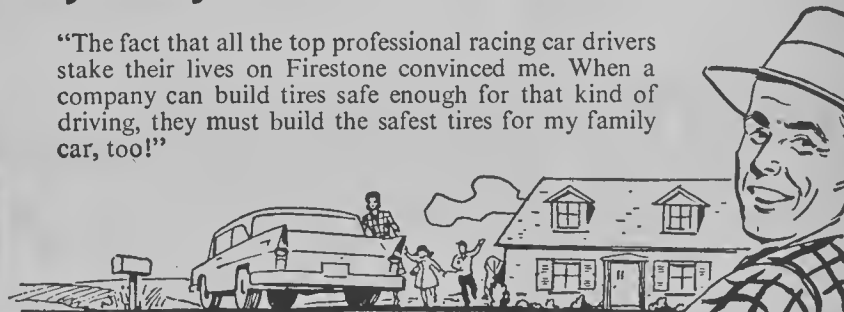
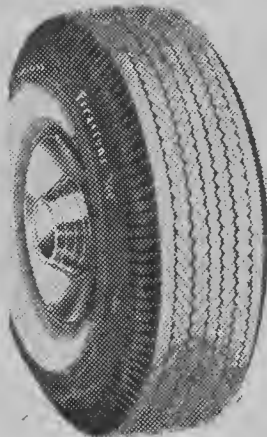
Some salesmen offer the purchaser a contract for his production. In at least one case the contract form was not received through the mail by the purchaser, as he had been promised.

When buying seed, and many other commodities, deal with established firms who offer reliable products and service. ✓



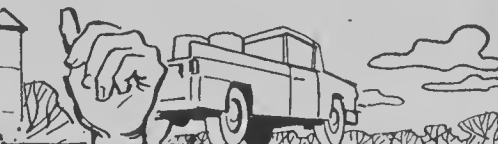
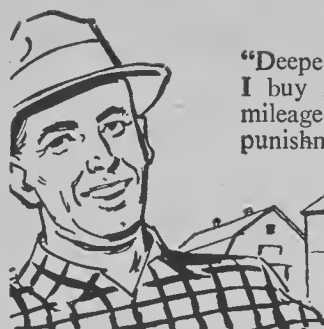
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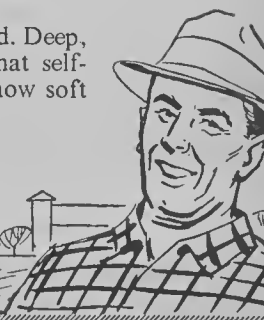
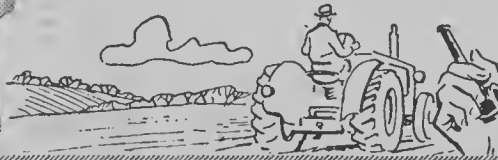
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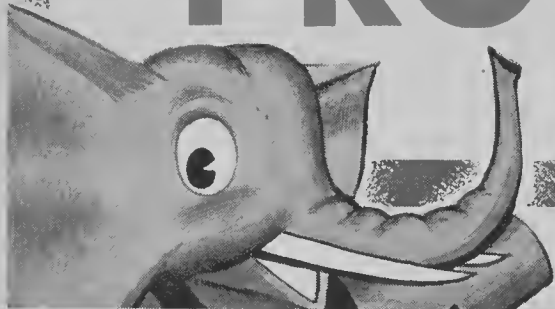
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Less the fixed production costs (\$16 per acre)	\$1,600
<b>NET PROFIT</b>	<b>\$ 800</b>

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## How to Deal With Barley Scald

THE organism causing barley scald, a barley leaf disease, can carry over in barley stubble or in the seed, and even live over in the soil, according to W. P. Skoropad of the Science Service Laboratory at Edmonton. The usual seed treatment will destroy the spores on the seed, and will establish a protective zone around the planted seed. But the seedling will quickly grow beyond the protective area, and may be attacked by the scald fungus lurking in soil or trash. If the field is scald-free, however, the recommended seed treatment will be effective.

Barley scald will not affect other cereals and legumes in infected fields, and in the absence of barley, the scald fungus in the soil will decrease. It therefore pays to grow crops other than barley in these infected fields. Results indicate at present that the infection will remain active in the soil for at least two years.

Dr. Skoropad says you can easily recognize barley scald. It shows itself as small, water-soaked spots on the leaves in the early stages, as though boiling water had dropped on the leaves—hence the name scald. As the fungus develops, the spots, normally ½" by ¼", develop a very light gray center with a definite dark brown margin. Later, shredding occurs and holes appear in the leaves.

Work is proceeding on developing suitable barley varieties with resistance to the disease, but they are not available as yet. The only answer at present is a change to other crops on land infected with barley scald. Identification and advice can be had by sending plant samples to district agriculturists or the nearest plant pathology laboratory. V

## Sulphate Fertilizer

IF you're primarily interested in high corn and grain yields, you can use potash fertilizer in sulphate form rather than in the chloride form, according to a paper delivered to the American Society of Agronomy.

K. C. Berger and E. L. Hobson, of the University of Wisconsin, told the meeting their research had shown that the sulphate of potash gave better corn and oat yields. It has long been used commonly in tobacco growing, because it produces a better burning tobacco. It has also been recognized as a better potato fertilizer.

The disadvantage is that the sulphate is more expensive than the chloride form, which makes it uneconomical for a good many farmers. It could even increase the cost by as much or more than the value of the increased yield.

The most economical way to use fertilizer on corn is to broadcast the usual chloride form of potash, and then apply nitrogen and phosphorus in the row at planting time. The sulphate form of potash is really for those interested in getting record yields, or for research purposes. V

## SOILS AND CROPS

# How a Community Guarded Against Drought



Part of the Moosomin Dam, which has ensured a steady supply of water for the farms and town in that region, at a cost of something over \$400,000. [Guide photo]

IT may not be so obvious when spring comes this year, but the usual thaw brings a rush of water flooding large areas, washing away topsoil and delaying work on the land. A month or two later, some of that water would come in handy for crops and pasture in need of a rainfall, but by that time the spring runoff is many miles away, heading for the lakes and the sea.

It is natural to wonder why something isn't done to level off these periods of excessive water and water shortages. The answer is that a lot has been done, but the problem is such a vast one.

An example of water conservation, and what it costs even for a relatively small project, is provided by the Moosomin Dam, immediately downstream from the junction of the Pipestone and Little Pipestone Creeks in Saskatchewan. This dam has created a lake which covers 1,000 acres permanently, and contains 9,000 acre-feet of water at full supply level.

The history of the project dates back to 1944, or even earlier, when drought prevailed, and water supplies for irrigation, stock watering and domestic use were at a premium. This created the demand. The Moosomin Board of Trade applied to the Federal government for assistance from the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration for water development on the Pipestone. PFRA carried out engineering and agricultural surveys in the area, and met various organizations and farmers' groups to discuss plans in detail.

The result was the organization in 1945 of the Pipestone Valley Development Association, representing three neighboring municipalities, the town of Moosomin, the Rehabilitation Committee and others. Judge Ross, a prominent local resident, was among those who were energetic supporters of the project, visualizing not only its value to agriculture, but also its possibilities as a resort area, and as a dependable town water supply.

Under the sponsorship of this Association, work was started to obtain flood rights to all property that might

be flooded by the creation of a reservoir. The question of water rights had to be cleared with the provincial authorities, and a Water Users' Association was formed.

Construction of the dam began in 1953. Under the financial agreement arrived at, the Federal government supervised all construction and the cost of building, which was something over \$400,000.

In more recent years, the weather has not created any severe water shortage, but when more normal climatic conditions return, as they certainly will, the Pipestone project will provide the needed assurance of dependable water supplies for farm and town in that region.

Moosomin and PFRA have shown what can be done when a real need exists, through a combination of local enthusiasm, expert advice and a sound plan.—R.C. V

## Profitable Pair of Oats

THROUGHOUT Ontario, under all soil and weather conditions, Garry or Rodney oats will yield 10 bushels more per acre than any other standard variety. With 1,700,000 acres of oats grown in the province in 1957, the yield could have been increased by more than 10 million bushels, if everyone had grown either Rodney or Garry, according to the Ontario Field Crops Branch.

Garry is medium tall, medium early, and strong strawed. It is resistant to crown rust. Rodney is medium tall, medium late, and resistant to both crown and stem rust. It is inclined to have plumper kernels than Garry, but is several days later in maturing.

As an example, the Department of Agriculture quotes the case of York County farmers who bought 11 cars of Rodney and 2 cars of Garry seed in 1956. These 13 cars, costing approximately \$52,000, provided this group of farmers with \$250,000 in extra revenue, owing to the increased yield of the two varieties. V



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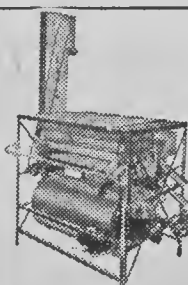
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## HORTICULTURE

## Asparagus Is Not A Difficult Crop

WHEN fresh vegetables are scarce in early spring, asparagus shoots are ready. This is not a difficult crop to grow, it can thrive under a variety of conditions, and will produce for many years if cared for.

D. H. Dabbs of Scott Experimental Farm, Sask., says asparagus grows best in deep, rich, well-drained sandy loam, but the heavy or light soils can be improved greatly by adding well-rotted manure, leaf mold or peat moss. The best time to plant is early spring, using a trench about 8" deep, and distributing the fleshy roots well, with the crown about 6" below the surface. Soil should be firmed under and over the plant, with the crown covered to a depth of 2". Spacings for country gardens should be 4' to 5' between rows, and 18" to 24" between plants, but the distances can be reduced slightly if the shoots can be watered artificially.

When shoots appear, add more soil, and continue to do so as they grow, until the trench is filled. Obtain plants

at 1 or 2 years old from the nurseryman. From 25 to 50 of them will supply enough shoots for the average family. Don't cut them until the third season, and limit the harvest to two weeks. But in the fourth year, the cutting season can last from 4 to 6 weeks. Cut about an inch below the soil surface when shoots are six inches high. V

## Pruning In Small Doses

THE Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., recommends early pruning as a means of improving the quality of the fruit, and it also makes spraying and picking easier. But don't overdo it. Pruning is a de-vitalizing operation, and you'll find that lightly pruned trees grow best.

Here are a few points to watch. Apples and pears grow chiefly on wood that is 2 years or older, and the same spurs of wood will produce for 8 to 10 years. Peaches bear fruit on one-year-old wood, so a vigorous growth must be maintained. Sweet cherries are somewhat like the apples, and usually bear on wood from 1 to 4 years old. With mature apples, pears and cherries, remove interfering branches and thin-out crowded areas. Also remove excessive sucker growth. Take away the dead and very weak branches, but little heading back is recommended, unless the growth is excessively long. V

## Berrymen Advised To Try Bulk Handling

ONTARIO strawberry men have been told their efforts to put up a quality pack of fruit looked silly compared to the job being done by California's giant strawberry industry. Dr. John Brown, former horticulturist at the Vineland Experimental Station and now a fruit grower himself at Milton, called on berrymen attending the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to bring their handling methods up to date.

Picking berries into quart boxes, and then shipping them in 27-quart crates to processing plants, is a costly method and results in a lower-quality product, he said.

He called on the berry industry to adopt bulk handling methods for that part of the crop intended for processing, and demonstrated a lug which had a capacity for about 10 quarts and which was commonly used in some berry areas. Berries are picked into the lugs, which have removable handles. Once the lug is filled, the handle is transferred by the picker to an empty one, and the filled lugs can then be stacked.

At the processing plant, a fork lift can unload the truck in five minutes, and then men simply dump the lugs rather than having to remove individual boxes, bruising berries in the process.

The empty lugs are directed through sprays of water and disinfectant, so they go back clean and sterile.

Dr. Brown told the group that the California berry industry has boomed since the war, because a variety of

berry was developed which was ideally adapted to the climate of the area. Under California conditions, it continues to fruit for about 9 months of the year, giving yields several times higher than Canada's.

Berries from that state have been eating into the Canadian market. However, Dr. Brown was confident that if Canadian growers would improve their handling and growing methods, they could compete very well. He said it took 7 days to move berries from California to the Toronto market, and this represented a considerable expense. V



Dr. Brown compares a lug in his right hand with a crate of the quart boxes.



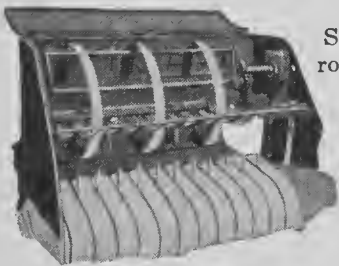


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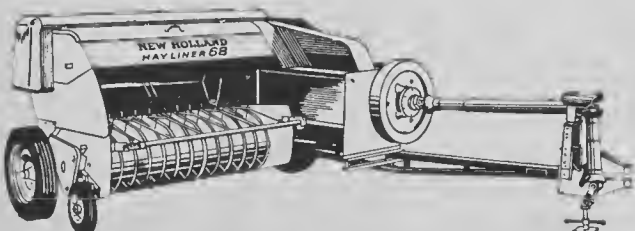


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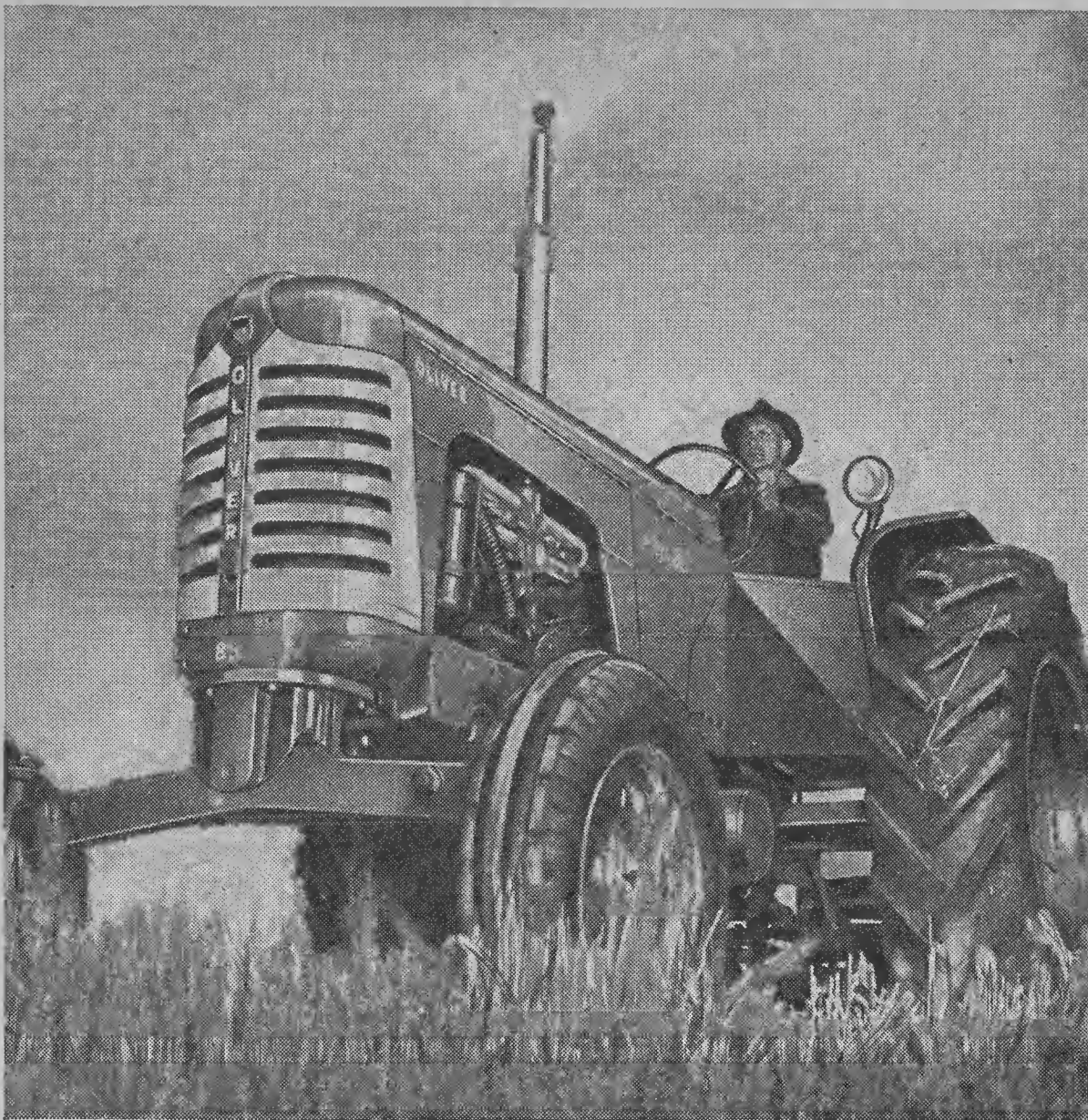
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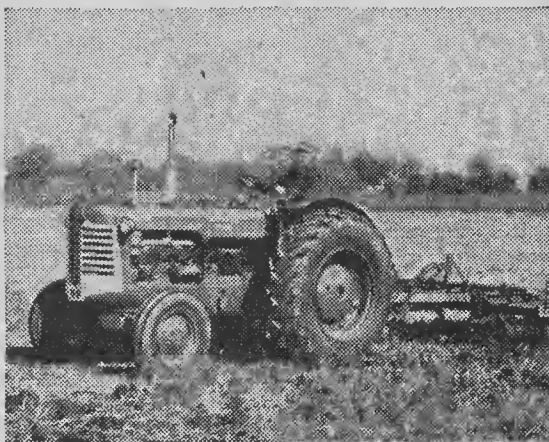
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## HORTICULTURE

### Tomato With a Future

**T**HE Ferguson tomato appears to be finding favor with growers in Ontario and Quebec. This variety was developed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and resulted from several years of selection from a cross between Bounty and Early Rutgers. It has a "bush" habit, and it can be planted as close as 5' by 2', or 2,904 plants per acre, according to L. H. Lyall, Ottawa.

Mr. Lyall reports that it tends toward uniform skin color, resisting yellow ends, and it has some resistance to skin cracking. During six seasons at Smithfield, Ont., it has been one of the top-yielding varieties, with less fruitcracking, blossom end rot, and yellow or "leather" end than the John Baer variety. The average yield of canning grade tomatoes was 18 tons per acre, compared with 16 tons from John Baer.

In years of heavy production the difference in yield may not be great, but in most parts of eastern Ontario the soils dry out rather rapidly during the average season, and Ferguson will outyield the other variety by a considerable margin. It is this consistent performance that makes the Ferguson tomato an attractive proposition. V

### These Flowers Can Resist Frost

**T**HE ability of many perennial asters to withstand early frosts, when other perennials have either stopped blooming or been killed, has been demonstrated at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Alta. Last fall, it was noted that four varieties, the pale blue Autumn Skies, single white Avalanche, violet-blue Eventide, and clear pink Sun-up, were hit by 12 degrees of frost in mid-September at point of blooming, but they continued to bloom and produced masses of color until they were snowed under in October.

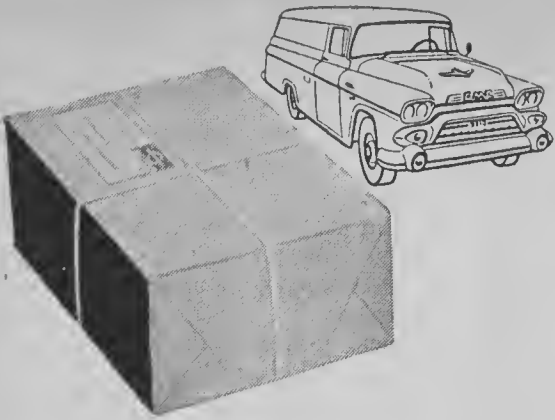
R. E. Harris of Beaverlodge recommends these varieties for northern gardens, together with the earlier-blooming Triumph, Napsbury, New England and Pink Beauty.

In planning a perennial border, it's useful to know that Autumn Skies, Avalanche, New England and Pink Beauty grow to about three feet, and are ideal for the back of the bed. Eventide, Sun-up and Napsbury fit nicely into the middle, and the Triumph is just right for edging. They're all hardy and can survive severe winter without protection, other than the snow collected in the uncut tops. V

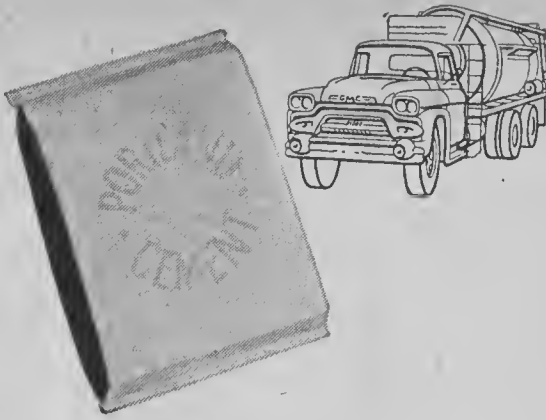
### Row Spacing

**T**HE layout and row spacing of your farm garden should be arranged to allow maximum use of farm machinery. Sometimes the garden is neglected under the pressure of other work, and weeds become established. Although there may not be time to do any hand cultivating, you can keep ahead of the weeds by running a cultivator through. V

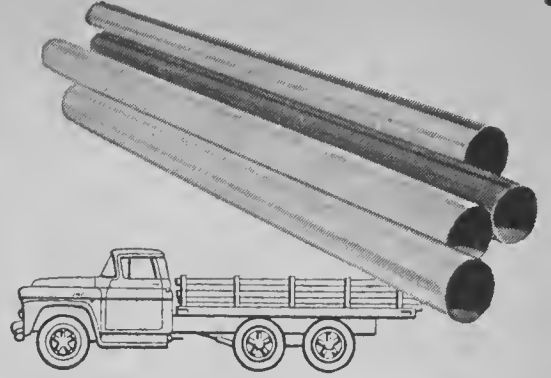




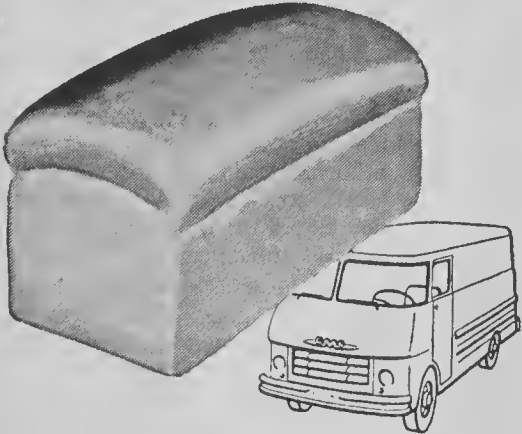
If you're looking for speedy, economical delivery, GMC Panels, in a wide series range, do the best job for you, say the best things about your business.



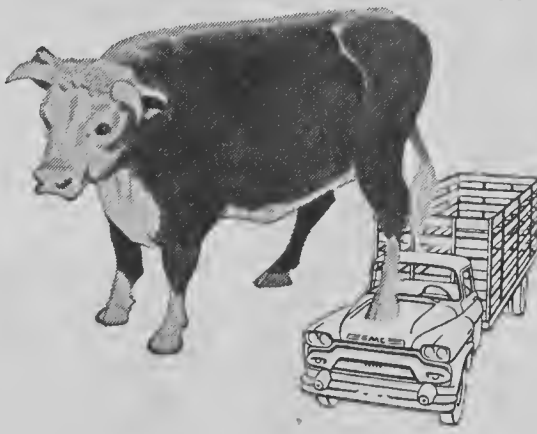
If your jobs are heavy duty, call for GMC tandems. The W-91000 is the chassis-and-cab for all outfits with heavy jobs to do.



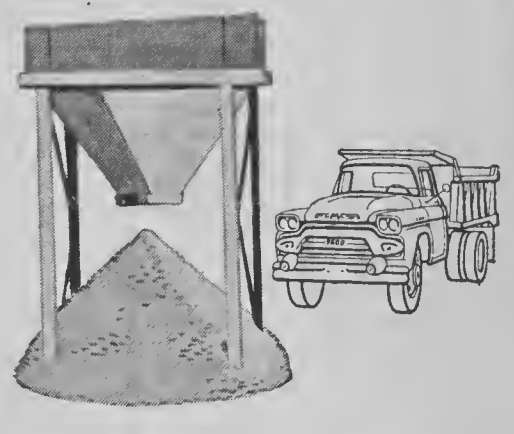
Lumber, girders, pipe . . . any flat-bed load calls for the heavy duty carrying talents of a GMC 9700 or 91000 Series truck.



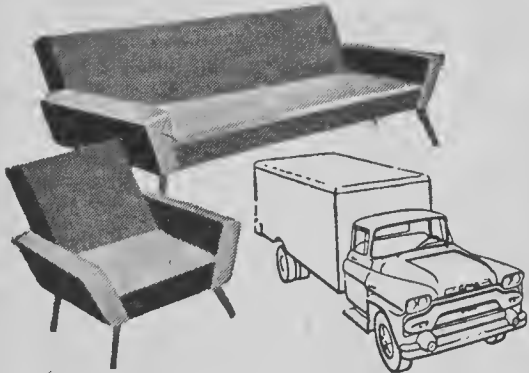
For stop-and-go deliveries by bakeries, dairies and cleaners to mention a few . . . nothing is finer for hard, thrifty service than a GMC Utility Panel.



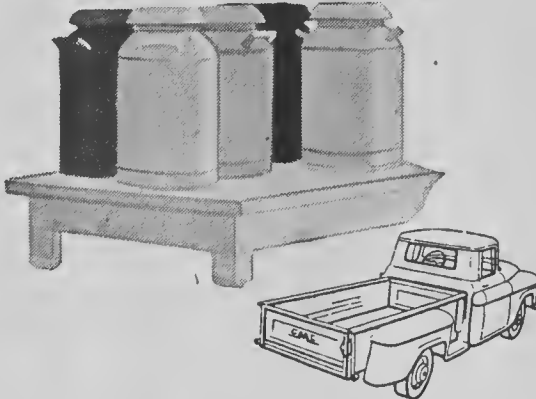
A stake for steaks—on the hoof. Both medium and heavy-duty series are available to do a hundred and one jobs in town or country.



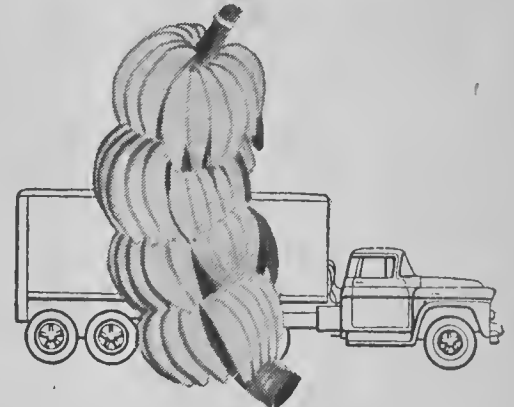
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## POULTRY

### Laying Nest Systems Compared

**H**ENS prefer community nests to roll-out nests, according to a test made at the University of Manitoba, which was designed to find out which system produced the lowest percentage of soiled, broken and floor eggs. Only half as many floor eggs were produced in a pen with community nests as in the pen with roll-out nests. Individual eggs were less soiled in the roll-out nests, but there

were 2.6 per cent more soiled eggs, and twice as many with cracks as there were in the community nests.

The community nest can be a simple box about 2 feet wide by 5 feet long, with shavings or other short material used for bedding, as this discourages any tendency to make a permanent nest. Two of these are adequate for 100 laying hens, and as many as 10 hens can enter and lay at one time.

The roll-out nest is similar, except for a sloping floor of ½-inch wire mesh, so that eggs will roll out of sight into an egg compartment. It has the same bird capacity as the community nest, and is suggested as a remedy for soiled eggs and egg eating. When birds eat eggs it is usually a question of feeding or management, but de-beaking will help to control it. Also,

many soiled eggs indicate poor housing and ventilation. V

### Meat vs. Fish

**F**ISH meal may be valuable for starting rations, but in some areas it is expensive, sometimes hard to get, and not consistent in quality. So it is interesting to learn that at the North Dakota Agricultural College they have found that locally produced meat meal, fortified with fish solubles, can be added to a poultry ration with high levels of corn and soybean oil meal, and will produce the same good growth rate in turkeys. The saving was \$2 per ton in feed costs, with the added advantage that the supply of meat meal was more convenient and dependable. V

### Saving Labor In the Laying House



[Oulde photos]

Rudolph Betzeman gathers the eggs three times a day, washes, candles and grades them immediately, and then places them in water-cooled store.

**H**ERE is a poultry building incorporating so many labor-saving ideas that one man, working an 8-hour day, can easily look after 4,400 hens. In that short workday, he feeds the birds, beds the pens, gathers and washes the eggs and gets them into cold storage, minutes after they have been laid, to assure their freshness and quality.

Keith Kennedy is a graduate engineer, but he returned to his home province, Prince Edward Island, when the hectic life of a big United States city lost its appeal.

His province has been one of small mixed farms for generations, and many farmers cling tenaciously to the old idea that in diversity is security. Mr. Kennedy's training had given him an understanding of the advantages of specialization, and he saw a real opportunity to make profits producing eggs in quantity, if he could maintain quality as well.

He designed his building as a three-storey unit, measuring 40 by 170 ft., and provided for an area 17 ft. wide at the front end for egg room, cooler, and feed rooms.

He erected it 7 years ago on 10 acres of land on the outskirts of Charlottetown, and in the intervening years has demonstrated that specialized

farming can play an important role in his province, as in other areas.

The building is set on a heavy concrete foundation to give it permanence, and its walls and roof are well insulated so he can control temperature and humidity and maintain the health of the birds. Since there is no bulk-hauling of feed on the Island, he designed the building with an earth ramp leading up to the second floor. This is the main entrance. Bags of feed are thrown off the trucks which are backed up to the door, and piled in the feed room within.

**B**IGGEST chore-savers on the place are the mechanical feeders installed on each floor. A common hopper on the second floor handles feed for the second- and third-floor pens, while feed is dumped down a chute into a hopper on the ground floor for the feeder there.

Gathering eggs is a simple matter because of the interesting nest arrangement. A bank of community nests is set up in each pen, at either side of the doors leading into them from the egg or feed room. Set back-to-back in this way, these nests form a short alley from which the birds are barred by gates.

The arrangement permits a man to go directly into the alleys and let

down the back of the nests, which are hinged, and gather the eggs without disturbing the birds in the pens. However, more nests are located at the distant end of the pen and these must be visited regularly too.

An effective system of handling eggs has almost eliminated cracks which cost many poultrymen so dearly. Kennedy procured egg baskets that hold egg trays, seven at a time. Eggs are never handled in open baskets.

Rudolph Betzeman, who looks after this layinghouse operation, says that eggs wash more easily when they are fresh and still warm, so he gathers them three times daily, and washes, candles and crates immediately. He says there is practically no breakage in his washer, which carries the eggs along beside a damp, quickly turning brush.

Quality eggs are worth a substantial premium in the Atlantic Provinces. Many of his eggs are shipped over to the mainland or to Newfoundland, and to be sure he cashes in on the premium, Kennedy has equipped his building with an inexpensive walk-in cooler. It is an insulated room beside the handling room, and it is cooled in summer by icy, free-running well-water. Water from the same well has a moderating effect on the temperature in winter too, providing sufficient supplementary heat to prevent frost from nipping the eggs. This storage room permits him to hold the eggs for shipment to wholesaler or dealer once a week.—D.R.B. V



Eggs are collected from community nests, without disturbing the hens.

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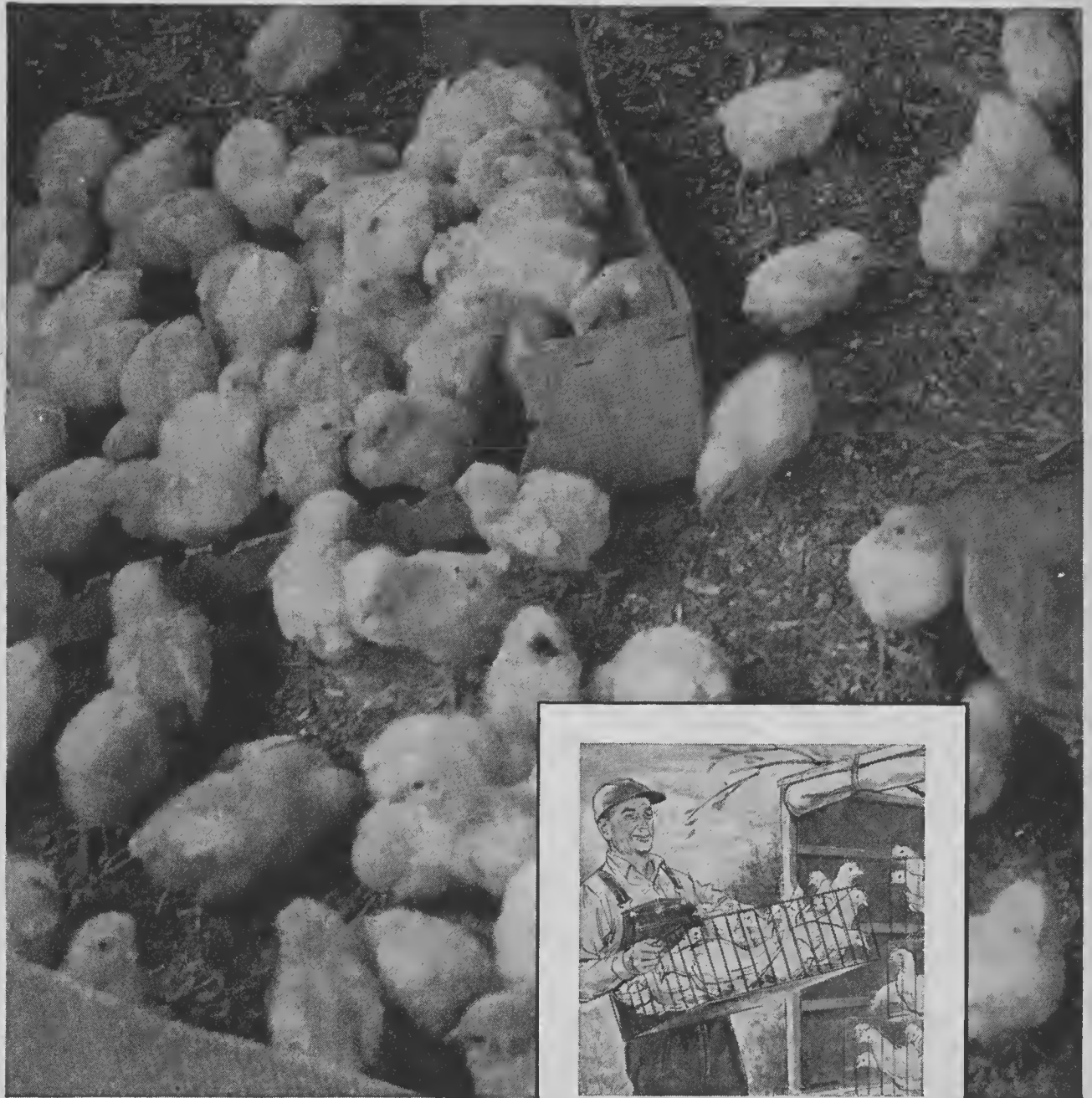
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## Make Fences That Last

RENEWING fence posts every few years is a waste of time and money, when modern, pressure-treated posts are available all over the country at little extra cost. That's what G. M. McElroy of Chestermere Lake, Alta., decided away back in 1929, when he had to replace the south boundary fence on his farm. He bought enough 5" by 7' pressure-treated, pine posts to do the job and placed them 50' apart, with small wire separators between. Through the thirties, when prices were low, McElroy kept on buying treated posts, mostly for corners and gates, to give his fence a solid base.

This practice was followed by his sons, Morton and Hector McElroy, who started placing new posts at 50' intervals, then gradually filled in as soon as they could. The brothers, who now farm separately, have a total of 23 miles fenced with pressure-treated posts, plus corrals and sorting pens. Still standing, and with many years of good service ahead, is that first fence put in by their father over 29 years ago.

For the past few years, Morton McElroy has been driving his posts in with a homemade attachment which fits on the blade of a TD 14 tractor. Using this equipment, Morton put in a test section of 4" by 7' posts at 25' intervals, at a rate of one post per minute. He feels that if you have

to keep looking to see if your cattle are at home, your "cheap" fence is costing you more than a good fence. And it costs just as much to put in a temporary post as it does to put in a long-lasting one.



[Guide photos  
Soaking hard ground before driving in the fence post.



The fences, corrals and chutes are built to last on the McElroy farm.



Morton McElroy is driving in a post with a tractor attachment made in his machine shop. The men out in front align the post and indicate the depth.

## Tractor Weight and Pulling Power

TESTS of rubber-tired tractors show that their ability to pull depends mostly on the weight of tractors. Different tread designs and different tire sizes have some advantages under special conditions, but the weight on the tire is the most important factor.

A tractor will pull about one-half its weight without excessive slippage, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. This will vary with the condition of the soil, but it is a good basis for estimating.

For example, a tractor rated at 40 h.p. on the drawbar, and travelling at

4 m.p.h., would need a drawbar pull of 3,760 pounds to develop that 40 drawbar h.p. If drawbar pull is half the tractor weight, the tractor should weigh 3,760 x 2, or 7,520 pounds. When the speed is reduced to 3 m.p.h., the drawbar pull has to be increased to 5,000 pounds to develop 40 drawbar h.p. The tractor weight would then need to be 10,000 pounds.

This goes to show that extra wheel weights on tractors are usually necessary, when the tractor is on low-speed, heavy draft work.



milk to increase the output of the dairy. As a direct result of FAO assistance, the milk supply in Calcutta is greatly improved.

FAO has also co-operated with member governments in some mammoth undertakings such as the Ganges-Kobadak (irrigation-drainage-reclamation) scheme in Pakistan, the Gal-Dya irrigation scheme in Ceylon, and the plan to step up the utilization of the vast Brazilian forests along the Amazon River.

These are immense undertakings. Obviously it would be impracticable for FAO to provide the men and machines that would be required. Nor is this necessary. In many cases all that is required is for FAO to point out the wisdom of getting on with the project, and to provide the essential minimum of trained men to guide it. This has two advantages: it does not make heavy demands on limited FAO resources of men and money, and it does involve member countries very actively in the program. This, in turn, increases the probability of the project being continued after FAO departs, at which time all action and initiative must come from the country that owns and will benefit from the project.

**P**ROJECTS of this nature were particularly important when FAO first began its work. At the end of the war a great deal of land and many people were not producing as a result of the ravages that had taken place. Such a situation in the midst of hunger was obviously both morally and politically intolerable. FAO directed its efforts toward increasing the production of food wherever the real possibility of increases existed.

But production staged a comeback over the world in a relatively short period. Surpluses of food appeared on many markets. FAO had to modify its programs to keep step with a changing world. Modifications were, of necessity, made. Where FAO previously sought food increases everywhere, the emphasis was changed to expand production in those areas where more food in a local sense was urgently needed. Much of this work is done on the invitation of the member government.

At first glance it might appear that the activities of FAO would serve to accentuate rather than ease the problem of world surpluses. There are several reasons why such a conclusion would be erroneous.

In the first place, FAO is concerned with moving surpluses without dis-

rupting world trade. A consultative sub-committee on surplus disposal has been established in Washington—a committee that provides a forum in which interested nations can meet and try to work out mutually satisfactory marketing arrangements.

Perhaps of even more direct significance is the work of FAO in increasing consumption. The present program is distinctly orientated toward increasing demand through encouraging programs that give higher incomes to potential buyers. And, as already indicated, FAO is also concerned with reducing the cost of producing a unit of food, through the general use of better crop strains, better tools and equipment, and better use of land and water resources.

FAO is also concerned with education in food use. (Through health training and dietary instruction in backward areas the agency encourages the use of greater amounts of protective and health giving foods.

**I**T should not, however, be supposed that FAO is tapering off its work in helping the people of the world to produce more food. If anything, the reverse is true. At the time this article was written FAO had 527 farm scientists working in 60 member countries.

Over the years FAO has become an increasingly important body. Starting out with 44 member-nations, it has grown until today there are 77 countries of the world that feel its work is sufficiently important to command their support. In addition FAO has interlocked its programs with those of the Colombo Plan, Point Four and the World Health and International Labor Organizations, not to mention the myriad domestic programs of member nations in which FAO is helping, or stands ready to help.

Should Canadian farmers feel that FAO deserves at least their moral support? Does the organization not result in increased world food production, and so accentuate Canada's surplus problem?

These two questions are readily answered by the supporters of FAO. Certainly the organization deserves the support of Canadian farmers. FAO is doing its most useful work in areas of the world in which the problem is the very reverse of surpluses. It is aiding countries that lack the food essential to provide good standards of nutrition for their people, and that lack the trade goods to buy all they require from the surplus producing nations. The extra food produced through the efforts of FAO is not a substitute for sales of Canadian wheat. It is a substitute for hunger. Furthermore, there is no evidence to support a contention that FAO activities increase world food surpluses.

Even if it did intensify the problems of selling the Canadian crops, it should still have the support of Canadian farmers. FAO is not an economic agency. It is an agency of peace. Its function is not to grapple with the problem of the standards of living of farmers in the surplus-producing countries. It is to provide for the hungry and so heal the festering wound which has caused much cruel suffering and which has too frequently disrupted the peace of the world. V



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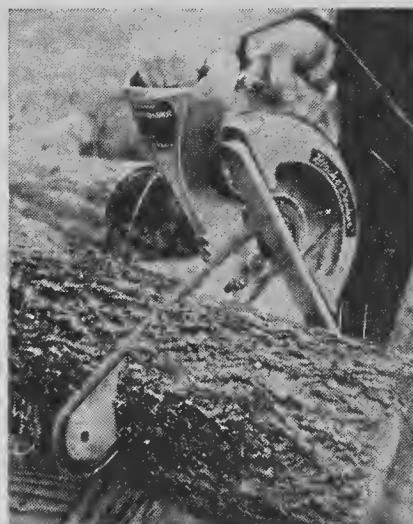


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## WHAT'S NEW

### CHAIN SAW ATTACHMENT

This attachment fits portable electric saws to make a single unit for cutting timber up to 18 inches diameter, firewood, structural lumber and stacked lumber. There is an aluminum shield and instant release trigger. (Black and Decker Co.) (206) ✓



### MOUNTED SWATHER

The swather (below) can be mounted on a 3-point tractor hitch within 15 minutes, it is claimed. With stepped up, stepped down or reversible transmission, the tractor controls



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

## Sideline Turned Hobby

Emile Ulliac  
showing one of the  
remaining chinchillas.  
It takes 140  
of these animals to  
make a full-length coat.



[Guide photo]

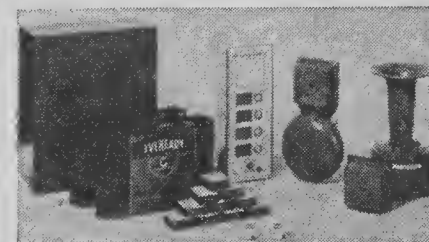
HOBBIES often become sidelines, but sidelines seldom revert to a hobby. Keeping chinchillas is just a hobby these days for Frank Ulliac and his son Emile, who raise Shorthorns, hogs and clover seed on 300 acres near Plamondon, Alta. A few years ago it was quite a profitable

become swather controls, and its speed varies with PTO speed. (Alberta Engineering Ltd.) (207) ✓



### MUFFLER SEALER

This is a do-it-yourself sealer which is said to be a sure cure for exhaust leaks on cars, trucks or tractors, whether the leaks are caused by rust, dents, burst seams or loose connections and fittings. It spreads like putty. (Magic Iron Cement Co.) (208) ✓



### FIRE WARNING

The Zonalarm is an automatic alarm system for multiple stations, and suitable for farms. Detectors can be located in houses, barns, livestock and storage areas. Indicator shows location of fire, and bell or horn sounds warning. Both power and battery operated. (Edwards of Canada Ltd.) (209) ✓

sideline. At that time, the Ulliacs kept about 78 breeding animals, and were able to sell the young ones for \$200 a pair, but when the demand for chinchillas began to fall off in their area they sold all but four pairs. It takes 140 of the silky little pelts to make one full-length coat. ✓



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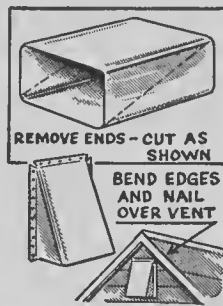


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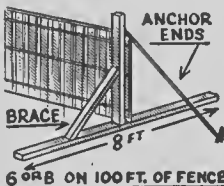
### Grain Bin Ventilator

I have been using a grain bin ventilator, which I made very cheaply, and I find it satisfactory. Taking an insecticide can, or similar container, I removed the ends, and then cut the can diagonally as shown in the sketch. This provided two ventilators, one for each end of the bin. The edges had to be bent outward at a right-angle, so that each ventilator could be nailed to the bin. I also cut holes, approximately 5" by 4", right in the peak at each end of the bin, so that water would not run into the top of the ventilators, and then put screen wire over the holes to keep birds out. The ventilators could then be nailed over the screened holes.—B.L., Sask.



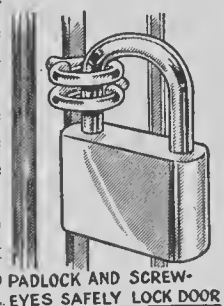
### Snow Fencing

If you need to put up snow fencing on frozen ground, you can't drive any post in, but you can build units with bracing to hold them up-right. Study the sketch carefully and you will see that you need a 6" base, and then a brace from that onto the fence. About 6 or 8 of these will secure 100' of fencing, but you will also need an anchor at each end of the fence.—O.B., Alta.



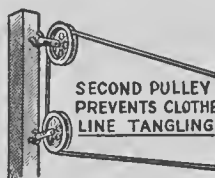
### Padlocking a Door

This is a sure and quick way to fix a padlock on any door. Use two eye screws—one for the door and the other on the casing, positioned so that they fit one on top of the other when the door is closed. When you slip the padlock through the two eyes, the screws cannot be turned. This can be used for large jobs like doors, but with small screws, it is also handy for tool-boxes, small chests and the like.—H.S., Mich.



### Washline Pulleys

If you are having trouble with your washline getting tangled on windy days, here's the answer. Fix an additional pulley about 2' below the regular one at the far end. This keeps the wires well apart.—J.S.W., Man.



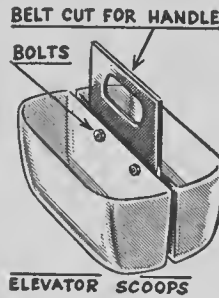
### Ribbon for Tying

Don't throw the old typewriter ribbons away. Put one in your pocket, still on the reel, and whenever you are working around the garden or shop,

you will find it handy for tying things. Just pull the length you need out of your pocket, and tear it off with your fingers as you tear cloth (no knife needed). It is surprisingly strong, looks better than twine or string, and lasts well.—W.F.S., N.J.

### Handy Fence Kit

Here is a handy way to carry your tools, nails and staples when you are working on fences. Take two discarded elevator scoops, place them side by side, and drill a couple of holes through the inner sides. Then use a belt, with a hole cut through it to serve as a handle, and bolt this between the two scoops. You can use one scoop for nails, and the other for staples, with the tools in either of them.—S.J.G., Alta.



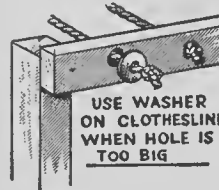
### Tubeless Tire

Here is a home-made tubeless tire suitable for feed carts, harrow drawbars, or other light duties. All you need is a truck tire and a couple of worn one-way disks. Clamp the tire between the disks with a heavy bolt, and bolt or weld one disk to a suitable hub. Good truck tires, used this way, can carry 250 to 300 pounds.—O.N., Sask.



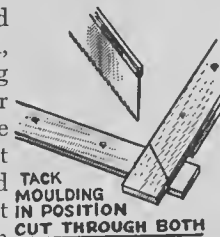
### Secure Clothesline

If a hole bored in the clothesline support is oversized, and allows the knotted end of the line to slip through when there is any weight on the line, a steel washer will solve your problem. Use a washer that will slip over the rope, but not through the hole.—J.J.W., Alta.



### Corners and Joints

Very neatly fitted corners and joints are assured, when cutting moldings or frames, if the pieces are first positioned and tacked on a flat surface. Then you can saw through both pieces as shown in the sketch, and this makes a perfect fit.—P.E.E., Alta.



### Streamlined Knot

The accompanying sketch shows a method of tying binder twine in the binder. I have used this method for 20 years, with hundreds of balls of twine, and have never known the knots to cause trouble. If it is properly tied, the loose ends of twine point back from the direction in which the twine is traveling. This gives the twine a streamlined effect, and enables it to pass through all parts and needle without snarling or breaking.—V.A., Alta.



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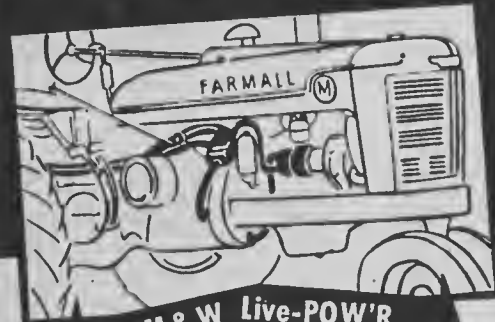
Brood Sow Ration  
Early Weaning Pig Starter  
Hog Starter  
Weaning and Growing Ration  
Hog Grower • Hog Finisher

Chick Starter • Growing Mash  
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Continued from page 11

## ELECTRICAL HIRED MEN

Circuit breakers are favored for this because they can take momentary surges of current and not cut out. Although a good motor will stand up to 50 per cent overload for some time before it burns out, this practice is not recommended. Best way to prevent excessive heating caused by overload is to install a thermal breaker type of switch. The heater element for this comes in various sizes and must be selected for motor current rating (see name plate) and your type of operation. As a safeguard, it will pay to have a trouble chart tacked to the wall above to refer to if the motor acts up.

**T**HE question of overloading brings up another factor—is your farm wired to handle the new loads imposed by electric motors? A lot of the older places were wired for lights and nothing else. But the owners soon found they couldn't go on indefinitely hooking new motors and appliances into the same old line. While on the matter of safety, you might consider buying a completely enclosed motor, especially if it is to be mounted in a dusty location.

To comply with fire insurance regulations for electrical wiring on farms there are certain rules you must follow. If you do your own wiring, you must be the owner and resident, wire according to the Canadian Electrical Code, (you can probably get a copy from your local power company), and have your work inspected. On the other hand, if you hire a licensed electrician he will handle inspection details, and inspection fees will be included in his charges.

**W**HAT about power costs once your motor is installed? A common rural rate is around two cents per kilowatt hour (two cents for 1,000 watts of power delivered for one hour), plus a service charge of two or three dollars, based on transformer size and length of transmission line. Actual operating costs for any installation can be calculated by taking the number of watts expended, multiplied by the number of hours needed to complete that particular job, divided by 1,000. The result is multiplied by your local per kilowatt-hour rate.

In terms of work done on the farm, one kilowatt hour will pump 1,000 gallons of water from a shallow well, milk 20 cows, incubate 25 eggs, separate 2,000 pounds of milk, run a ventilator fan for five hours, or stoke a quarter-ton of coal into your furnace. For your wife, it will wash 70 pounds of clothes, cook a meal, run an iron for two hours and a vacuum cleaner for 3 hours, toast bread for 8 breakfasts, percolate 40 cups of coffee, and make 30 waffles. Where else can you get 2 cents' worth of labor to equal that?

Farm motor makers provide power units for almost any chore you can mention. Motor-driven pipeline milkers, barn cleaners, pressure pump systems, unloaders and grain augers, have done away with back-breaking chores of hauling, forking and shovel-

ing that used to take so much energy and time. A lot of youngsters who might've headed for the city to escape the pitchfork, water bucket and tin bathtub, will probably stay on the farm now because the folks decided to install a few of these electrical "hired men."

Continued from page 15

## GRASSES IN SEASON

mainly on low-lying, wet land that is inclined to be saline.

**A**LTHOUGH this article has dealt chiefly with the relative feed value of grasses, it would be incomplete if some mention was not made of alfalfa. It is a general recommendation in Western Canada that grasses be seeded in mixture with alfalfa for both hay and pasture production. The yield of a grass-alfalfa mixture is about twice as much as that of the grass alone. In addition, the protein content of the fodder is increased by 60 to 100 per cent.

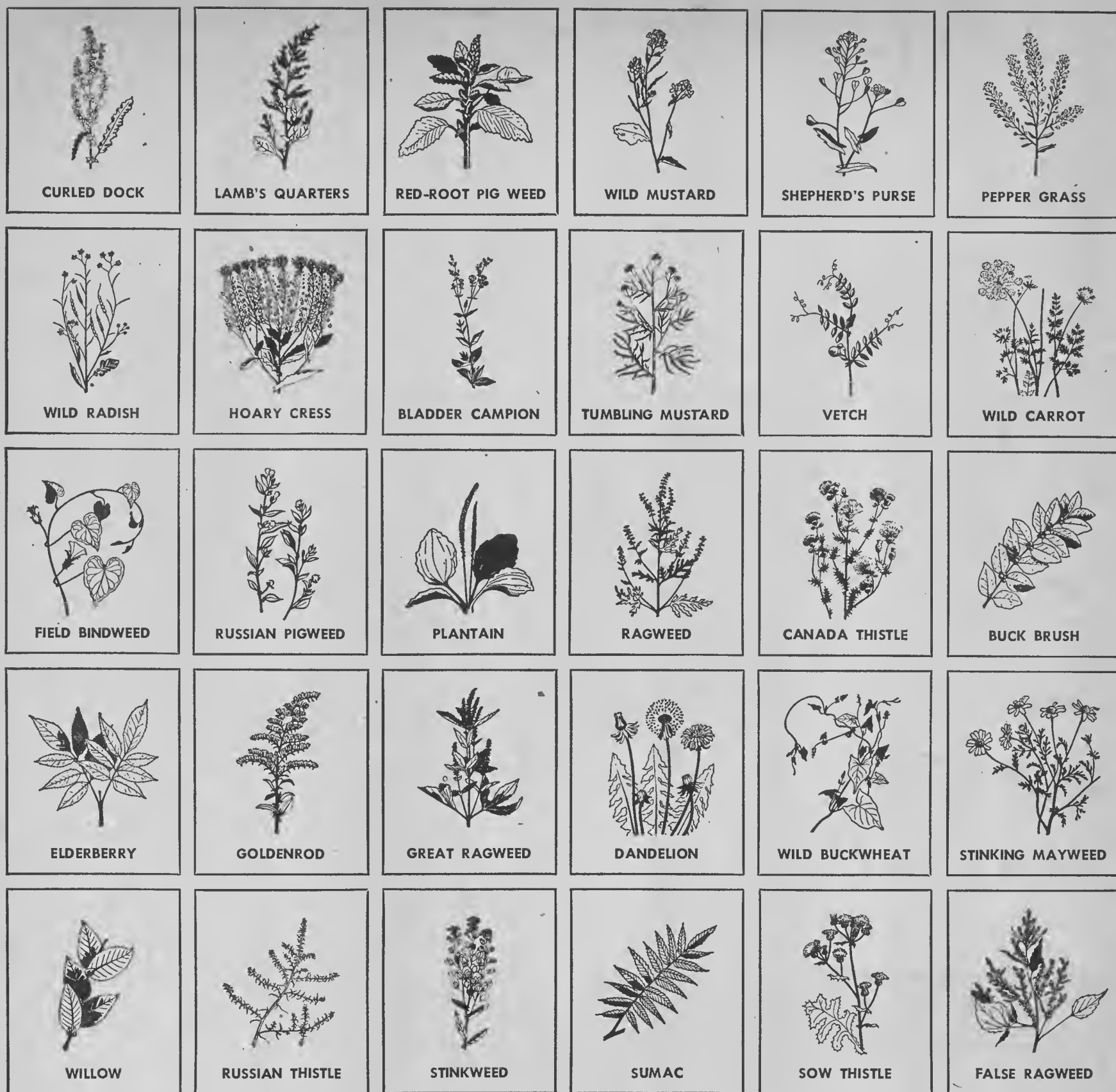
In an experiment in which grasses were grown with alfalfa, and without, the percentage protein of the forage clipped for pasture in the fifth crop year was as follows: Crested wheatgrass, alone—12.6, with alfalfa—20.3; intermediate wheatgrass, alone—13.9, with alfalfa—20.2; brome grass, alone—14.1, with alfalfa—17.3; Russian wild ryegrass, alone—14.3, with alfalfa—20.2.

When the forage was cut for hay about the end of June the protein content was much lower. Taking the grasses in the same order as above, the respective protein percentages of the cut grasses grown alone and with alfalfa were as follows: 5.9 and 10.9; 6.6 and 11.1; 6.3 and 9.0; and 9.4 and 14.7.

It can be seen from the tests that growing a grass-alfalfa mixture in place of grass alone, improves the quality of the pasture substantially. Actually grazing experiments have proved that animals gain much better on grass-alfalfa mixture pastures than on straight grass pastures. Moreover, the carrying capacity of the grass-alfalfa pastures is at least twice as great as that of straight grass pastures. In the Prairie region it has been found that the inclusion of alfalfa seed at the rate of one pound per acre, with grass seed, is sufficient to maintain the productivity and quality of the pasture, and yet cause very little trouble from bloat.

Grass-alfalfa mixtures have proved to be a dependable source of high-quality fodder, even in drier years, and can play a major role in building up feed reserves so vital to a stable livestock industry.

(Dr. Heinrichs is officer-in-charge, Forage Section, Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask.—ed.)



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**DOMINION SEED HOUSE**  
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Continued from page 13

## THE OTHER OIL

The price has been 3 cents and upwards per pound.

The main reason for the remarkable build-up in the crop has been the grain surplus in the West, but it also happens to be a crop that will grow anywhere on the Prairies, although best in the moister areas in the northern part. The big question is how far rapeseed can go to reduce the deficit in vegetable oils and meals on the home market. Some say that it could go practically all the way, once it has

overcome some doubts that appear to hold back processors and consumers. This is a sweeping statement, but there is some truth behind it.

As an edible oil, rapeseed is being shipped from the West into Quebec for blending in salad oils. In Saskatoon, this month, it will start to be sold in stores as a shortening and salad oil, and if it goes well, it will mean a big advance for western farmers. There is also a chance that eastern processors may accept it for margarine

production. Margarine is a bad word in many parts of the agricultural community, but since margarine exists, it would do no harm to produce it from Canadian oils.

If there is rapeseed oil production, there must be an outlet for the rapeseed meal, otherwise the market becomes thoroughly uneconomical. Feeding trials with rapeseed meal have shown that it is satisfactory as one-quarter to one-third of the protein supplement for growing and finishing hogs. Sheep also have done well on a ration including rapeseed meal.

For poultry, rapeseed meal can replace soybean meal completely in feeding laying birds. Rapeseed meal is also satisfactory for growing birds from 9 weeks of age to maturity. It may be satisfactory before 9 weeks, but it has not been tested sufficiently to be recommended yet.

Here is a crop that is spreading fast, and is in urgent need of more research. It is not known for sure what effects different varieties have on its uses, although it is certain that there are differences. The stage is set for a thorough investigation, and there is now a valuable tool to provide some of the answers for plant breeders and other research workers. It is called vapor-phase chromatography.

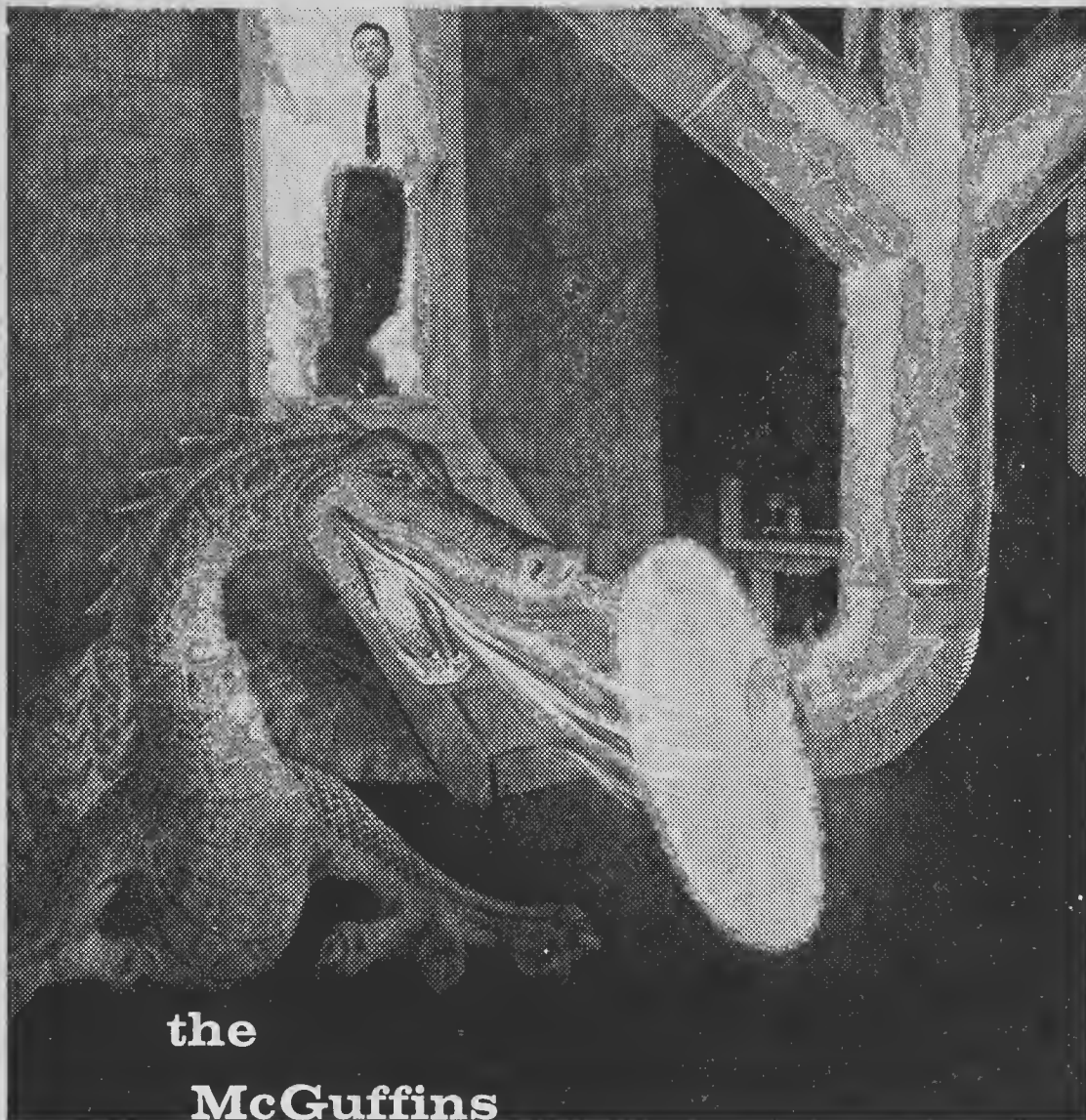
In this apparatus, a minute quantity of oil is forced through a spiral tube by helium, and subjected to a high temperature. The fatty acid contents separate out, always in the same sequence, and the position and percentage of each is recorded automatically. In this way, each fatty acid is identified and its amount measured within 1½ hours, compared with the 2 weeks needed for the same job through distillation. It can analyze any vegetable oil.

This process, now in use at the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, can accelerate the breeding of the right varieties for edible and industrial purposes. It can help to discover what is required of rapeseed, and other vegetable oils, to increase their use in Canada.

One question to be answered concerns erucic acid, the level of which varies between 20 and 80 per cent in rapeseed. A low erucic acid content is preferable for edible oils, but it could be that high erucic acid might have definite advantages for industrial purposes, if more were known about it. Another question is what effect the method of extracting oil has on rapeseed meal. It may be that high temperatures in the expeller method could be harmful to the meal, while the solvent extraction would not.

There is a promising field of research into rapeseed as an additive for motor oils to reduce engine wear. Agricultural engineers have been comparing motors running with and without rapeseed oil. By using radioactive piston rings, any fragments worn off the rings can be recorded automatically, with the help of a Geiger counter, as they are circulated by the oil. After running the test for a year, it was found that 10 per cent rapeseed oil added to regular motor oil reduced wear by 60 to 80 per cent, and by 10 to 40 per cent with a premium oil.

The need for increased research into rapeseed, both in the field and the laboratory, is made all the more urgent



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[Guide photo

*Soybean oil pours from filter press.*

by the fact that the crop can be increased very rapidly. Only 15 pounds of seed per acre can give yields of 600 to 2,000 pounds per acre. With that kind of result, and rapeseed's adaptability over such a vast area in the West, it is not hard to imagine a million or more acres in this crop before too long.

### Safflower

CANADA'S newest oil seed crop, safflower has long been the source of a red pigment used extensively in cosmetics, but it has found favor recently as an oil crop. About 15,000 acres of safflower—the first commercial crop in Canada—was grown in the Medicine Hat-Milk River district of Alberta last year. Sown on dry land, it was reported to have reached the blossom stage at the end of July. There was no disease, and yields ranged from 200 to 1,000 pounds per acre. The contract price was 2.5 cents per pound.

Although this may seem to be a poor return per acre, crops which went as high as 1,000 pounds realized \$25, which is not far below the return from an acre of wheat. However, the wheat grower would be able to turn only a small portion of this into cash at Wheat Board prices, or to dispose of it on a grain-barter basis at a greatly reduced price. There was no glut of safflower, and the farmer got his money in the fall.

Future yields are expected to be bigger as farmers become familiar with the handling of safflower, and learn the best seeding rates. The price per pound is also expected to rise a bit this coming fall.

Meanwhile, businessmen in southern Alberta are planning to build a \$2 million plant at Lethbridge for processing safflower and other oils.

Results have been too erratic in other parts of Western Canada for safflower to be recommended outside the present growing area. Safflower belongs to the thistle family. The seed is smooth, and white to cream in color, with a shape resembling the sunflower seed, and size similar to barley. The oil content varies from 25 to 37 per cent. It requires a long season to mature.

The oil goes principally to the paint and varnish industries, and it has an advantage over linseed because it is colorless and does not yellow with age. It is also regarded as an edible

oil. The meal is comparable to other protein concentrates in livestock feeds.

### Flaxseed

CANADA'S biggest oil seed crop by far is flaxseed. There were 3.5 million acres of it last year, but through hot, dry weather, and severe outbreaks of aster yellows and wilt, the yield was around 23 million bushels, instead of the expected record. Prices in 1957 began at around \$3.22 a bushel, fell to \$2.38, and rose later to \$2.94. A reduction in the U.S. crop has made the export situation favorable to Canada.

As a drying oil, linseed has long been used for paint, varnish and linoleum manufacture. Since World War II, linseed has been in direct competition with soybean oil and synthetics in paint. A demand for light pastel shades has tended to operate against linseed, which has an after-yellowing effect owing to its linolenic acid content. It is also not as easy for the do-it-yourself man to apply as some of the newer paints are. However, linseed is still holding its place in outside paints, varnishes and linoleums.

The oil has not been acceptable for edible purposes, owing to what is known as flavor reversion, but the meal finds a strong market in livestock feeds. Large exports are the backbone of Canadian flaxseed production. About 75 per cent of the crop goes for export, mainly to Western Europe.

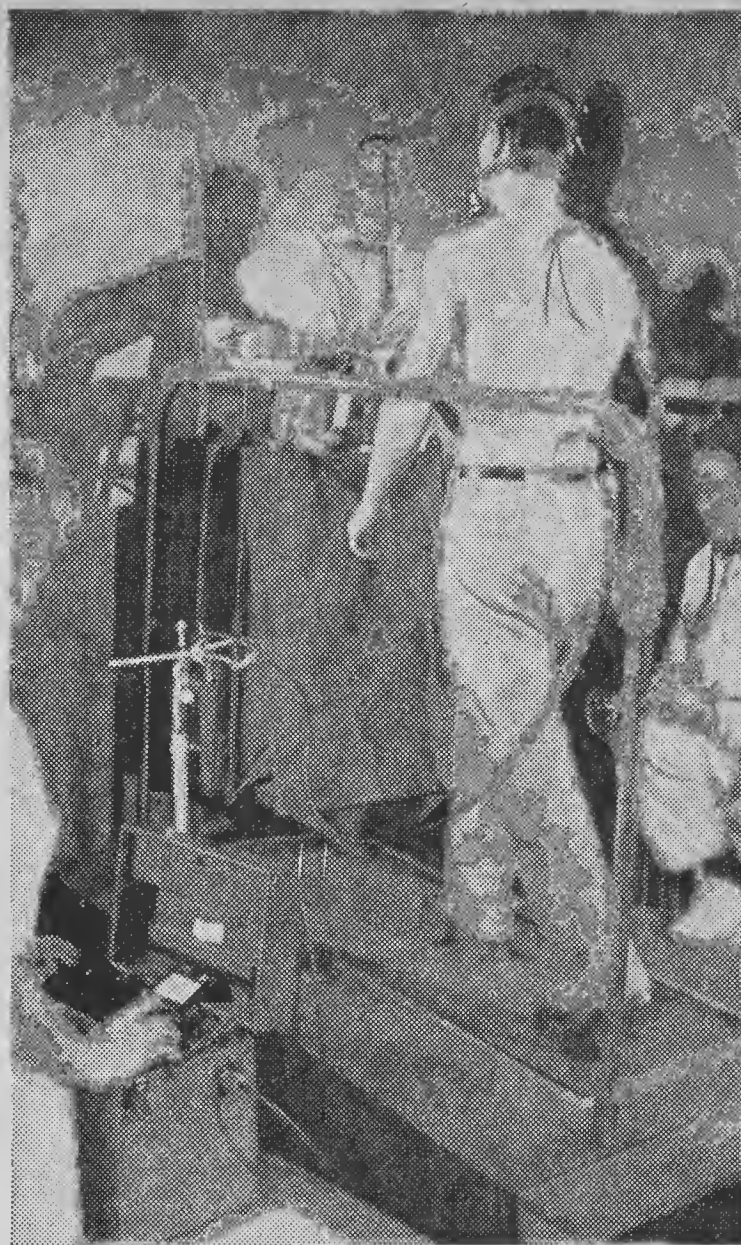
### Sunflowers

THE chief source of vegetable oil in the Soviet Union is the sunflower. In Canada, the acreage is comparatively small, amounting to 35,000 acres last year in southern Manitoba's "banana belt." Nevertheless, there is a very good market for sunflower oil, as liquid shortening and salad oil, and for canned foods. The meal makes a high protein livestock feed.

The yield in 1957 was around 17 million pounds, all of which was sold to the co-operative plant at Altona, where the initial payment was 4 cents a pound. In view of the present demand, it could be that 45,000 acres of sunflowers would not be excessive. The seed yields around 25 per cent oil, and the yield per acre averages 750 to 800 pounds. There is a possibility that a new rust-resistant hybrid may be available within the next two years, which could be adaptable over a wider area than present varieties.

In this brief look at the vegetable oils of Canada, an attempt has been made to report the situation frankly. With strong export markets and well adapted crops, the prospect is excellent at the present time. However, it would be unwise to overlook the fact that world markets are always uncertain, even in such an essential commodity as vegetable oil. While cultivating these markets, let it not be forgotten that Canada imports 70 per cent of its vegetable oil needs. This provides the best hope for increased production of oil seeds in the future.

As has been pointed out, a lot of good work in research and production has been finding new markets for seeds, oils and meals, but there is still plenty of room for more active encouragement of those, in all sectors of the industry, who are striving to keep Canadian soybeans, rapeseed, safflower, flax and sunflowers on the move toward new goals. V



*Photo: research test to determine the work capacity of people with impaired hearts.*

## Life Insurance aids Heart Foundation

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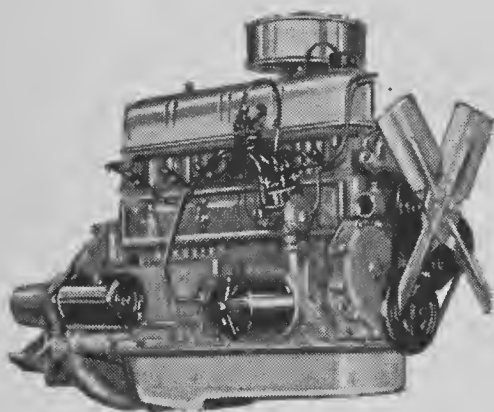
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DEALER

Continued from page 16

# HERBICIDES FOR 1958

## WESTERN CANADA

Group 1 consists of the most susceptible weed, wild mustard, which can usually be controlled with 3 to 5 oz. per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA. The second group consists of susceptible annuals, such as lamb's quarters, rag-weeds and stinkweed, which usually require 4 to 7 oz. per acre for their control. Group 3 consists of the moderately susceptible weeds, including cocklebur and Russian pigweed, which can usually be controlled with 6 to 9 oz. of chemical per acre. The fourth group consists of the so-called hard-to-kill weeds like buckwheat, Canada, sow and Russian thistle. These are generally considered to be moderately resistant weeds and under adverse conditions or advancing growth, can become highly resistant. However, if treated early, these weeds can be controlled with 9 to 14 oz. of 2,4-D or MCPA per acre. The fifth and final group consists mainly of perennial weeds of which generally only the top growth is controlled. Rates as high as 12 to 20 oz. of chemical per acre are recommended.

The lower rates suggested for each of the 5 groups are recommended where ideal spraying conditions exist. The higher rates are suggested when:

- Spraying is done during advanced growth stages of the weeds.
- Conditions are dry.
- Crops are heavily infested with weeds.
- Amine or sodium salt formulations are used.

It should be remembered that when 2,4-D or MCPA are applied in a dust carrier, it is generally advisable to use up to one-third more acid per acre than the rate recommended in a water spray.

**B**UT of course a decision on dosage must be coupled with ones on which of the formulations of these two chemicals is most suitable, and on whether to use 2,4-D or MCPA.

Here is a quick review of the points to consider, in connection with these questions:

2,4-D is obtainable as an ester or as an amine, and may be applied as spray or dust. Esters are in wider use

than amines because they are rather more effective on harder-to-kill weeds, and they are quicker acting and not affected by rain. Amines, on the other hand, are less harsh on crops that are inclined to be sensitive to 2,4-D.

The choice between using a spray or a dust must be made by the user. Sprays are said to be more effective where hard-to-kill weeds are encountered. They are also said to give a more even coverage, to be less hazardous to nearby susceptible growth, and to be cheaper to apply because less acid per acre is needed to do the job. Dusts on the other hand appeal to farmers where water is difficult to obtain, in areas where hazard to neighboring crops is at a minimum, and where larger acreages can be treated daily—which may offset the additional cost of the dust over the spray.

MCPA is less harsh to crops sensitive to 2,4-D and provides rather more latitude in the timing of applications than does 2,4-D. It comes, of course, in 3 formulations—sodium salt, amine and ester. The sodium salt is used for weed control in peas, alfalfa, clover (except sweet clover), as well as cereal crops and flax. MCPA ester provides somewhat better control of harder-to-kill weeds, but is more injurious to peas and other legumes than the sodium salt. The amine form has an intermediate effect on weeds and crops, in that it does not appear as safe to use on peas and other legumes as the sodium salt.

MCPA appears to be more effective than 2,4-D for the control of Canada thistle, hoary cress, tall or meadow buttercup and hemp nettle. However, it is less effective than 2,4-D on such weeds as sow thistle, Russian thistle and wild buckwheat. For most other weeds both herbicides seem to do an equally effective job of killing.

It should be noted that when high rates of chemical are used, some crop injury is frequently observed. This is particularly true when 2,4-D is used on oats and flax. For maximum safety it is suggested that MCPA be used on these two crops. Wheat and barley are quite tolerant to 2,4-D, especially between the 3-leaf and shot blade stages. However, when weed growth makes it advisable to treat wheat and barley

## Summary of Herbicide Recommendations for Field Crops

Recommended rates of applying 2,4-D and MCPA in water spray for the post-emergence control of weeds. Figures in table are ounces acid equivalent per acre.

Crop	Formulation	Weed Group I	Weed Group II	Weed Group III	Weed Group IV	Weed Group V
Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Corn	2,4-D					
	Ester	3 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	(9 to 12)	(12 to 16)
	Amine	4 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	(10 to 14)	(15 to 20)
*Oats	Amine	4 to 5	5 to 7	(7 to 9)		
*Flax	Ester	3 to 4	(4 to 6)	(6 to 8)		
	Amine	4 to 5	(5 to 7)	(7 to 9)		
Oats (Wheat, Barley, Rye and Corn)	MCPA					
	Ester	3 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	(9 to 12)	(12 to 16)
	Amine	4 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	(10 to 14)	(15 to 20)
	Sodium salt	5 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	(11 to 15)	(15 to 20)
Flax	Ester	3 to 4	4 to 6	(6 to 8)	(9 to 12)	
	Amine	4 to 5	5 to 7	(7 to 9)	(10 to 14)	
	Sodium salt	5 to 6	6 to 8	(8 to 10)	(12 to 15)	
**Alfalfa, Red and Alsike Clover and Peas	Amine	4 to 5				
	Sodium salt	5 to 6				

\*For emergency use only. Considerable damage to the crop yield can be expected, particularly where the heavier rates (in brackets) are used.

\*\*If MCPA amine is used on these crops a higher volume of water (15 to 20 gallons per acre) is recommended.

Source: Western Section, National Weed Committee.

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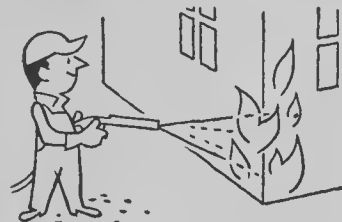
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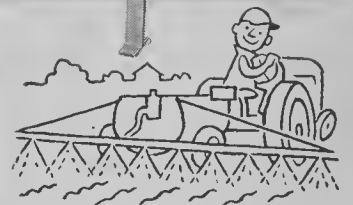
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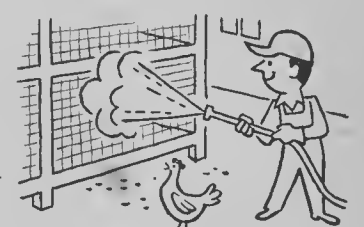
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when quite young, MCPA is the safer chemical to use.

While crop injury can occur, it will frequently be offset by a higher relative yield from a less weedy crop.

Whichever chemical treatment is used, it should be timed to eradicate weeds while they are still young, and before they have damaged the crop.

Sodium TCA (Sodium Trichloroacetate). Up to the present time the main use for this chemical has been to control green foxtail (wild millet) in flax, peas and sugar beets. Almost complete control of the weed is given

when 4 to 6 lb. of acid are applied to infested flax or peas during a period extending from the emergence of green foxtail, until it has reached 2 in. in height. On sugar beets, pre-emergence treatment gives most favorable results. Band treatment is possible on sugar beets, thereby greatly reducing the cost.

TCA is also used for the eradication of established patches of couchgrass. Quite good control has been achieved following the application of 80 to 100 lb. of acid per acre without tillage, or half this amount when combined with tillage. Residual effect of the chemical

disappears in from 2 to 3 months after application.

Dalapon (sodium 2,2 dichloropropionate). This chemical may be classified as a grass-killer, somewhat similar to TCA. Its main use to date has been in the control of couchgrass patches. Rates required are considerably lower than with TCA, and residual toxicity is somewhat less. Dalapon appears to be safe for grass control under trees, such as field or farm shelterbelts, but more experimental trials are needed before it can be recommended for this purpose. It is being extensively tested for wild oat control in sugar beets,

where in tests to date it has shown real promise. A mixture of dalapon and 2,4-D ester will give excellent control of bulrushes and cattails in ditches, sloughs, etc.

IPC (Isopropyl - N - phenyl carbamate). A selective grass-type weed killer, it has given good control of wild oats in sugar beets, peas, rapeseed, and sunflowers when applied to the soil. Since it kills wild oats as they germinate, it must be in the vicinity of the germinating seed. It is recommended that IPC be sprayed directly to the soil at 4 to 6 lb. per acre, and immediately disked or rototilled into the soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches before seeding the crop. In sugar beets and sunflowers, band treatment is possible, thereby greatly reducing the cost. It should be noted that IPC is not safe to use in cereal crops or flax.

CIPC (Isopropyl-N-3-chlorophenyl carbamate). This chemical sometimes called Chloro IPC, is similar to IPC. However, it has a somewhat longer residual action and controls some grasses and a wide range of broad-leaved weeds. CIPC, at 6 to 8 lb. per acre, is now being used effectively for pre-emergence weed control in sunflowers, onions, spinach, and several other horticultural crops. It is also effective as a post-emergence spray for chickweed control in lawns and flower beds.

ATA (3 - Amino - 1,2,4-triazole) has shown considerable promise for Canada thistle control on non-crop land. Best results on this weed have been obtained where 6 to 9 lb. of ATA per acre have been sprayed just before bud stage. Where this is not possible, the thistle should be mowed and the regrowth sprayed. Further treatment may be necessary the following year.

ATA is also the best known treatment for the control of poison ivy. It has been registered in Canada for the control of couchgrass, hoary cress, horsetail, leafy spurge, sow thistle, toad flax, western snowberry, poison oak, whiteash and cattail.

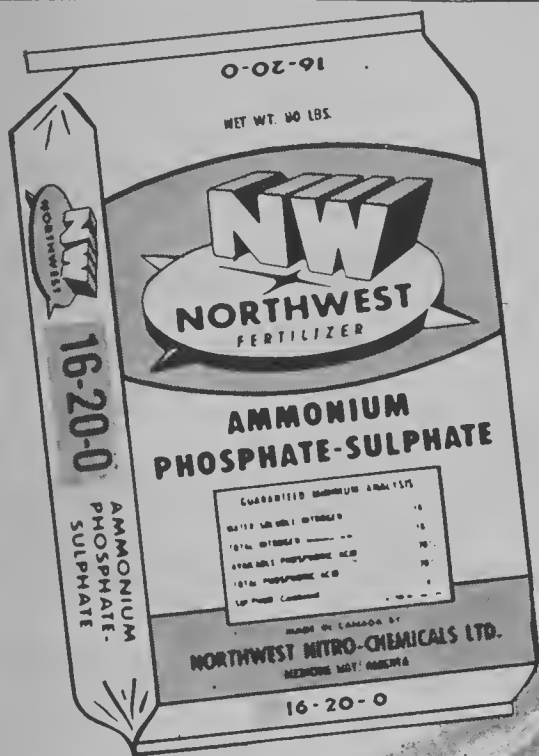
Experiments are being continued by the university and government scientists to determine its effectiveness for these purposes.

It should be noted that ATA is a non-selective herbicide and should not be used for controlling perennial weeds in crops.

As indicated in the report from Eastern Canada, simazin and the butyries have become prominent in herbicide test programs, and this is no less true of Western Canada.

Simazin under test in the prairies has shown to be active against a rather large number of broad-leaf and grass weed plants. It gave excellent control of these weeds in corn for the entire growing season, with no injury to the crop. It appears to be a highly efficient herbicide and it may be that additional testing will reveal other crops with sufficient resistance to permit its use.

The butyries, MCPB and 2,4-DB, have proven to be relatively tolerant to leguminous crops, i.e. peas and forage legumes. In tests at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, alfalfa sprayed with 32 oz. of 2,4-DB looked better than alfalfa that had been sprayed with 4 oz. of MCPA. Compared with an unsprayed plot of alfalfa yielding



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1,700 lb. per acre, alfalfa sprayed with 8 and 16 oz. per acre of these new chemicals yielded 300 to 500 lb. more in spite of a not particularly heavy weed infestation. While more experimentation under varying conditions will be necessary, the butyrics look quite promising and may find a regular spot in herbicide programs involving legume and other crops. ✓

## EASTERN CANADA

(Continued from page 16)

a spray of material behind each press wheel of the seeder. A 12-inch band of the spray directly over the corn row, would knock out the weeds there, and the cost of the chemical would be cut by one-third. The weeds between the rows could then be handled by cultivation.

He sees another possibility too. Satisfactory weed control has been obtained experimentally with only half the recommended rates. Conclusive work has yet to be done on lighter applications, but he thinks that some growers might want to take a chance on using them.

Regular time to apply the pre-emergents is a few days after seeding, before the plants begin to show. The seed bed must be firm and well packed for best results.

Some residual effect may be noticed in the soil the same fall, which could prevent seeding another crop in the field, but the soil should be ready to grow just about any crop, no matter how susceptible, the following spring.

**T**HE butyrics, 2,4-DB, and MCPB, provide farmers this year with the first really effective weed control on fields that are planted to legumes.

The older herbicides, 2,4-D and MCPA have been recommended in the past for this purpose, but according to Dr. Jim Hay, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, when applications were low enough so as not to damage the legumes, the only weed that was controlled was wild mustard.

When the butyrics are applied at 16 to 24 ounces per acre, they won't hurt the legumes (except sweet clover) and they will knock out weeds like lamb's quarters, red-root pigweed, stinkweed, tansy mustard, ball mustard, wormseed mustard, and some others.

Canada thistle may be controlled in this way too, and tartary and wild buckwheat may be susceptible to the butyrics, although botanists have more trials to run before they can make recommendations for these weeds.

Cost of spraying with the butyrics will be higher than has been the case with herbicides like 2,4-D, because of the higher application rates, but Dr. Hay says these promising newcomers offer a practical means of controlling weeds in pasture and hay fields, and in grain fields as well under certain circumstances.

MCPB is being recommended in some areas to control Canada thistle in field peas, so growers of this crop should check with authorities in their area to see if they should use it.

**A**MINO triazole (ATA) is another newcomer and it can control couch, twitch, quack, or whatever you want to call this nation-wide grass nuisance.

ATA is a non-selective herbicide for controlling certain perennial weeds

and is most effective when sprayed on the foliage of actively growing plants. Since this chemical affects chlorophyll, plants will usually turn white and die slowly. ATA should not be used for controlling perennial weeds in crops.

Dr. Hay says this herbicide can be sprayed on patches of couchgrass in late summer (dalapon is also recommended) and then, once the spray has taken effect, the field should be plowed and cultivation continued all fall. The field will be ready for cropping the next spring.

In long-season areas like western Ontario, couchgrass can even be cleaned up before a crop of corn is planted in the spring. Amino triazole, which has only a brief residual effect, must be applied to the couch once it reaches a vigorous growth, and then, when the chemical begins to take effect (in about 10 days), the field should be plowed, and the corn can be seeded immediately.

Amino triazole treatment is not cheap, but it is being used effectively around apple orchards, in vegetable

gardens, or on severe infestations of couchgrass in fields where other high-priced crops are grown.

It is the most effective herbicide available for the eradication of poison ivy.

The dinitros have been used by potato growers in the Maritimes and B.C. for several years as a pre-emergent spray. Fred Everett, at the Fredrickton Experimental Farm, has found that one or two cultivations in conjunction with this treatment will give increased yields. (Please turn page)

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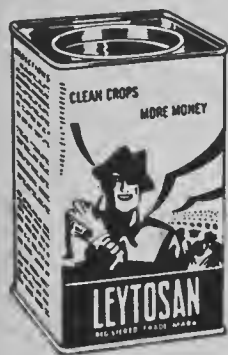
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He says growers can cultivate just before the potato plants come through the ground, and then spray, and no further cultivation will be required. Additional cultivation actually reduces yield, he has found, probably because it prunes the roots of the plants.

Soybean growers will find alanap (NPA) being recommended this year at 3 pounds per acre to control weeds in their crop. Up to the present it has been a selective herbicide for cucumbers and melons.

T. B. Harrison, of the Experimental

Farm at Harrow, Ont., believes alanap to be a promising peach thinning chemical. After three years of testing, he says formulations containing this chemical permit some estimate of bloom set, and yet do not delay the thinning operation unduly, or cause serious injury to the fruit trees. However, Dr. Harrison advises growers to use the chemical on a trial basis only. Comparable trees should be left untreated and records maintained during and after chemical applications, for use in future spraying. ✓

Continued from page 14

## MORE AND BETTER HAY



[Guide photo]  
G. Ralph's bale stooker enables him to cut his entire crop early, while high in protein. Weathering losses are light.

method one of the most promising of the advances in drying forage crops. The machine he tested consisted of two steel rollers operated by power take-off. Uncrushed fields of hay (2 or 3 tons of mixed hay per acre) took about 3 days to cure in the field, while crushed hay reduced the drying time to 1 day.

Some of the hay conditioners now on the market can be hitched on behind the mowing machine, thus eliminating the need for an extra trip over the field. Others must be hitched to the tractor separately.

While the hay conditioner adds to the cost of haying, these people are satisfied it permits getting the hay under cover more quickly than would otherwise be the case. That often means the difference between losing a good crop of hay, and saving it.

### Fourth Method

## STOOKING BALES

GARNET RALPH calls early cutting the most important factor in haymaking, for it permits the forage to be saved at its nutritious best. Last year, he baled his entire crop (11,000 bales) before drawing in a load. The system which made this possible, and which is catching on with many of his neighbors too, calls for the use of two interesting pieces of inexpensive equipment.

The first of these is a bale stooker. This machine, which is a simple framework of steel that slides on steel runners, is hauled along behind the baler. A man standing on it, flips the bales into place as they come out of the baler. Compact stooks of six bales each, lying on their sides in pyramid form are built. The completed stook

slides off when the machine is tripped, to be left standing on the ground.

Once the entire crop is baled and stooked, it's time to haul it in, and for this operation, the Ralph system calls for tractor-power to take over the old job of heaving bales up to the wagon by hand. He uses a fork, mounted on the front-end loader, which can be slid under a stook and raised to lift the bales onto the wagon. He hitches two wagons, in tandem, behind a tractor, and places a man on each to build the loads. Then, he can swing stooks alternately up to the wagons as they drive through the field. At the barn, bales are elevated into the mow.

Three men and a boy hauled in 1,000 bales per day last year on this farm, using this system.

### Fifth Method

## HAULING BY PALLET

WOODEN pallets have been used as an alternative to wagons, for hauling in bales at the Master Feeds Farm at Gormley, and at the Kemptville Agricultural School. This method reduces the heavy lifting involved, without any loss of time.

The system calls for a tractor with a 3-point hitch, to which a fork is attached for lifting purposes. It also requires a bale buncher to group the bales in the field, and three wooden pallets which can be made in any workshop.

Three men are needed; one to stack bales onto the pallets in the field, one to unload the pallets at the barn, and another on the tractor shuttling back and forth between field and barn with the loaded pallets, or the empty ones.

At Kemptville, workers made a bale buncher themselves, using metal tubing and strap iron. However, commercial models are available which drag along behind the baler and dump the bales into a row across the field.

The pallets consist of a sheet of 3/4-inch plywood measuring 7 feet by 3 feet, with two 4 by 4's underneath. They will carry 15 bales each. The tractor fork can be backed under the loaded pallet, lifting it, and cradling the bales back against a standard built onto the fork. The bales rest there like bricks in a hod.

John Dalrymple, of the Kemptville staff, warns that the tractor's exhaust is a fire hazard. He puts a sheet of asbestos back of the exhaust, and keeps a fire extinguisher handy during operations. ✓

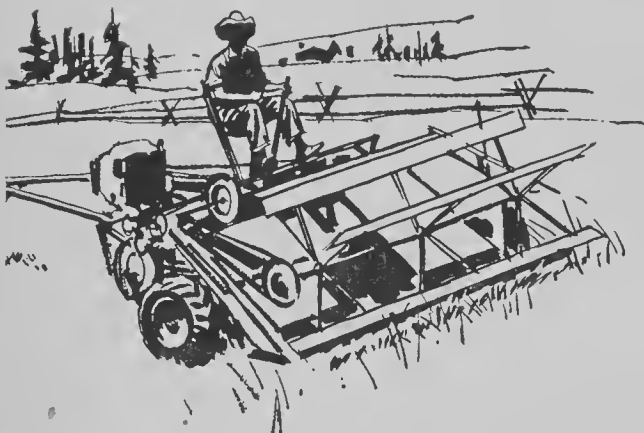


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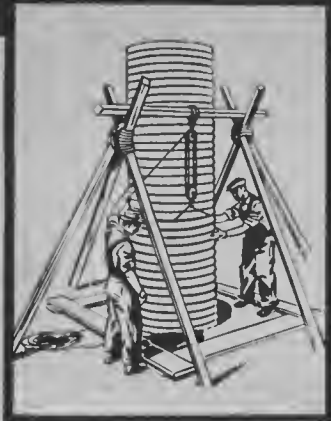
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Continued from page 17

## NEW WIFE

alone. She heard my horse and came hurrying out to the porch, wearing levis and one of Bill's blue cotton shirts. Her light brown hair was in two braids and I guessed she was trying hard to look like a ranch woman. As soon as I swung from my horse she caught me up in her arms. They were as strong as a man's and I didn't like it. Then she called me "Cliffy" instead of Cliff. I felt about two years old!

"Oh, Cliffy!" she said. "I'm so glad you came to see me!"

We sat down on the edge of the porch and our talk was in questions that Carol asked. How was my mother? And my father? And was I glad to be out of school? Then it seemed to me that she was working around to something. "The school teacher has gone, hasn't she?"

"Mary Ann?"

"Yes." She smiled a little. "You like her, don't you?"

"I sure do!" I said.

"Of course. I know."

What did she know? She nodded her head and her quiet voice had left me with an uncomfortable feeling, as if she understood something which I did not. I thought of the first time she and Bill had come to our house for a meal . . . and it was the first time, too, that Bill had met Mary Ann.

They had elicked, all right. Mary Ann was always gay and lively with men. They had talked and laughed across the table, Bill telling jokes and making it as much fun as a birthday party, and I couldn't remember that Carol had said a word. Afterwards, I hoped deep down inside that Bill had seen his mistake. Mary Ann was the one he should have married. She was already part of the family.

A moment later, when I stood up from the porch to ride on, Carol put her arm across my shoulder. "Come and see me often, won't you? It gets lonely here, you know, with Bill off at his sheep camps so much. I want you to like me." She squeezed my shoulder and smiled. "Perhaps as much as you, like Mary Ann. Will you?"

I nodded; but it wasn't a promise.

THIS year had been a dry one. Even before fall came around, the grass was withering on the high mountain meadows, pine needles snapped like match sticks when you rode on them, and the drought was keeping us busier than ever moving our cattle onto new range. Bill likewise was having to spread his sheep camps farther south to find grazing. Often he was gone for a week at a time, leaving Carol alone.

Still there was no reason for her to be lonely, Mother said. She was welcome to stay at our house those days and nights when Bill was gone. She could sleep in Mary Ann's room. And from her own house she could talk to other women any time, if she wanted to. We had a party line telephone with 12 ranches hooked onto it. The bell was always ringing, and although a conversation might start between just two women, half a dozen others soon joined in. But Carol kept to her-

self; and she never took up the round-robin of telephone talk.

Then one night she and Bill came over for a meal with us, and at the table he was quieter than I had ever seen him. When I had the chore of doing the dishes afterwards, he came into the kitchen.

Leaning against the sink, he asked, "Cliff, do something for me, will you? Make friends with Carol. You've had time. Don't you like her?"

"Sure," I said. "I guess so. But she isn't much fun."

"Have you given her a chance? You laughed when she called a sheep ranch a sheep station. And I've seen folks smile at the way she talks. So it's made her sort of draw into her shell."

"She's a foreigner," I said. "Maybe that's the trouble."

He grinned at that. "Who's a foreigner! You're only two jumps from a Dutelman, Cliff! No," he shook his head, "she's like a new horse in a strange pasture. It takes time to get mixed in with the home ranch herd; that's all."

I doused a kettle in the painful of soapy water. "Mary Ann's coming back next week. She's coming back to open school."

"I know," he said. "That's what Mother was saying in there at the table after you left. I wish she hadn't."

"Why?" I looked up at him.

He grinned again. "A man's new wife gets ideas sometimes. Mary Ann is too eute." He clapped me on the back with his big hand. "Don't worry, Cliff. Everything's going to be all right."

But I knew he was worried himself about something. If he hadn't been, he would have rough-housed with me there in the kitchen. And instead of liking Carol better, I disliked her the more, blaming her for this change in him.

Because Bill wanted it, I might have tried to be friendly with Carol. I'm not sure; and had no chance anyway. For the first thing next morning I smelled trouble, a kind we had been afraid of this dry year, and nothing else mattered then.

SOMEWHERE, far over to the west, there was a forest fire. We couldn't tell how bad it was. You could only see a gray mushroom of smoke rising above the mountains beyond Long Valley, and smell it in the air. I hoped it would be a big one. There hadn't been much excitement this summer. If it got so the regular forest rangers couldn't handle it, all of us would go. The men would fight the fire and the women would cook for them. To me and other boys a forest fire was fun.

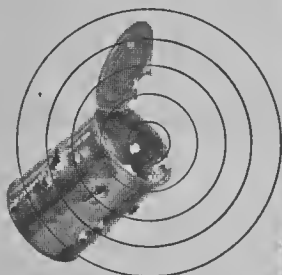
For three days we kept watch, then I got my wish. Riding home from a salt-packing trip in the middle of the morning, I saw Father out in the ranch yard throwing things into our pickup truck. Mother was with him, wearing her blue jeans and an old felt hat.

She came hurrying toward me. "Cliff, don't stop! Ride on over to

pests



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Carol. I've been trying to get her on the phone, and can't. Bill sent word that he's with a fire crew west of Long Valley. They need help. We're all going over to the schoolhouse. Tell Carol not to worry."

"You don't want me to bring her along?"

Mother shook her head. "I'm afraid she wouldn't know what to do. Just let her know that Bill's all right. Then you cut across and meet us at the school."

Bill, I knew, had been away from home ever since the night that he and Carol had come for a meal with us. There was no sign of anyone around the house when I rode toward it, and my call from the saddle brought no answer. I slid down and tried the door. It opened, and the first thing in plain sight was a note propped against an oil lamp on the living-room table.

"I don't think this will surprise you, Bill," it said. "We have both known for some time that things are not working out. I'm like a new horse in a strange pasture, as you say, and I had hoped the others would get used to me. But I've been around animals too, you know, and once in awhile there is one that the rest of the herd never does accept. I must be that kind of a horse. Doing it this way makes me feel horribly like a quitter; but I don't know when you will be home again, and anyhow, saying goodbye might be too hard, even if it is best. I'll catch a bus down on the highway and go to friends in San Francisco . . ."

There were a few more lines and then one about how much she loved him and that only made me mad. Perhaps if I had been older I might have felt sorry, understanding the lonely despair that must have been behind this note. But all I could feel was a hot anger. A quitter—that's what she really was, running out on Bill like this! In my mind there was nothing worse.

I LEFT the note propped against the lamp. The room was still warm and there were embers in the wood stove, showing that she had not been gone more than an hour or two. She would have to follow the county road through Pine Gap until it joined the paved highway three miles across the mountains, and riding on toward a cut-off into Long Valley, I half expected to overtake her . . . and hoped I wouldn't. My information made me feel important. I would be the first one to tell Bill what she had done!

Smoke on our side of the mountains had not been very thick. But up in the Gap it began to come in rolls and waves of heat. Then on a ridge, where the country road went snaking down into deep canyons, a sight made me suddenly draw in my horse. Fire was like rivers in all those canyon bottoms. A few islands of timber were left, yet they would soon catch. I could look down the road as far as the first high flames and there was no sign of Carol.

An old logging road on the ridge cut off toward Long Valley. Swinging into it, riding fast, I didn't want to think of what would happen if she was caught in those blazing canyons afoot. Only a moment ago I'd been hating her, in a rush to let Bill know that she had left. It was strange to be filled with a cold dread over what I would tell him now.

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Trucks and cars and folks on horseback were already swarming into the Long Valley schoolyard when I reached there. Fire was on the mountainside that rose up just beyond it, roaring and crackling in the pines. Women were getting out pots and pans and food for their camp cooking. And Carol was with them!

She must have been smarter than I thought and had taken the old logging road, too, when she saw fire in the canyons. She was wearing the same gray suit that she had arrived in last spring, but the coat was off and she was helping the rest of the women, just as if this was what she intended to do. I knew better. She was only pretending; and now that she was safe I could hate her again.

My job, with other boys at first, was to fill canteens with water at the schoolhouse tank and carry them up to the men who were fighting the fire. Later we took gallon cans of coffee and bags of sandwiches. Whenever I climbed the slope I kept watch for Bill, yet could not find either him or my father.

Somehow I wouldn't tell my mother that Carol was going away. It was man's business. Then, each time back at the schoolhouse, I began to notice something. Carol was really pitching in with the rest of the women. She looked like any of the ranchmen's wives, the sleeves of her white blouse rolled up, smudge on her face, and often I heard her laughing. Still, it didn't make any difference. Even when some men came down from the fire with bad burns, and she was the one who took care of them, like a nurse, seeming to know exactly how to make them comfortable, it didn't change what I felt. She was a quitter. There was a note propped up against the lamp in Bill's house, saying she was leaving. I couldn't forget that.

It was almost dark when the backfire that our men had built, ran up against the main blaze, and the fight was over. All at once the mountains were strangely silent, without the crackle of flames. I had ridden a mile or so north along the fireline. Someone had told me Bill was in that direction. He wasn't; and then it took a little time for me to get back to the school.

**E**VEN before I reached the yard I could hear voices shouting and calling. Most of the trucks were already gone. A ranchman from near our place saw me and called out, "Cliff! Have you seen Bill's wife?"

"Carol . . . wasn't she here?"

"She was, but the women missed her about an hour ago. Everyone's out hunting for her."

"Did Bill come back, Mr. Hall?" I asked.

"Yes. He and your folks drove their truck along the log road. They're looking for her that way."

They wouldn't find her. I knew what had happened! And I was dead sure of it when I had raced my horse as far as the county road and saw that there was no longer any fire in the lower canyons. She had left an hour ago. That would give her daylight to reach the highway where the big buses came along every half hour or so. She had done what the note had said!

As a boy will, I had formed a picture in my mind, seeing myself walk

up to Bill and tell him that now he knew why I had never been friends with Carol. It made me feel important again all the way back to his ranch.

Our pickup stood in the yard. But there were other cars near it and the house was full of people, their voices sounding like a party going on inside. For a moment no one saw me come up onto the porch and stop at the open doorway. Nothing was right, not according to my picture. Carol hadn't left Bill. She was standing in the living room with his arm around her, and everyone was laughing and talking at once. I could see the lamp on the table. It was lighted now. The note was gone.

Then Carol saw me. She spoke to Bill and slipped away from him and came out onto the porch; and I noticed that she had changed out of her gray suit into a pretty flowered dress.

Smiling, she said, "Hello, Cliff." She had stopped calling me Cluffy. "Let's sit down here a minute."

We sat down on the porch edge, just as we had sat one day months ago, the only time I had ever come to see her.

"You came past the house today, didn't you?" she asked.

"Yes," I said.

"And you found something."

I nodded.

"Cliff." She put one hand on my knee. "Do you suppose you and I can keep a secret? I ran all the way home this afternoon before anyone else could get here. I burned that note. You're the only one who saw it." She smiled again. "I'm not a strange horse in the herd any more. It was my fault, I think. You have to get in and work with people, sharing something, before you can really be one of them. That's what happened today. Do you understand?"

I was beginning to. This dry summer we had been too busy for country dances or picnics, and there hadn't even been anyone sick; nothing to draw her close to our ranch people. But she had pitched in with them today, sure enough. And now she was sharing something with me . . . a secret just between the two of us. I liked that, and her straight talk about it—and all at once I was liking her, glad that she was Bill's wife.

"About the note?" she asked.

"Note," I said, "what note?" and suddenly grinned at her. "I never saw anything at all!"



"I think I'll get out and relax, too."

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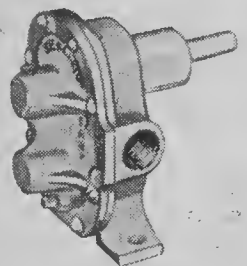
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## Field Crop Recommendations

Continued from page 22

Soybeans. Zone 1: Lincoln (late); Hawkeye, Harosoy (medium); Blackhawk, Chippewa (early). Zone 2: Hawkeye, Harosoy (late); Blackhawk, Chippewa (medium); Mandarin, Capital, Hardome, Comet (early). Zone 3: Blackhawk, Chippewa (late); Mandarin, Capital, Hardome, Comet (medium); Flambeau (early). Zone 4: Mandarin, Capital, Hardome (late); Comet, Flambeau (medium); Acme (early). Zone 5: Flambeau (late); Acme (medium).

Alfalfa. Vernal, Ranger (regions A, B, C, D). Du Puits (A and bordering counties). Rhizoma (E, F).

Red Clover. Lasalle (all regions, but in F for grass-silage mixtures only). Altaswede (F, hay and pasture).

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire (all regions). Viking (A, B, C, D, three or more years). European (A).

Timothy. Climax, Medon.

Brome. Lincoln, Achenbach, Fischer (pasture mixtures, grass silage mixtures, hay-pasture mixtures if after-math is pastured). Canadian (long-term hay mixtures).

## SASKATCHEWAN

Spring Wheat. Chinook, Thatcher (zones 1A, 1C). Chinook, Rescue, Thatcher (1B). Chinook, Lake, Rescue, Thatcher (1D). Selkirk (2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 3C). Chinook, Selkirk, Thatcher (2B). Rescue, Thatcher (2C). Chinook, Lake, Thatcher (2D). Lake, Selkirk, Thatcher (3D, 3G, 3H, 3J, 4A, 4B). Lake, Thatcher (3E). Selkirk, Thatcher (3F).

Durum Wheat. Stewart (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2C, 2D). Ramsey (2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 3C).

Oats. Ajax, Fortune, Garry, Rodney (1A). Ajax, Fortune, Garry (1B). Ajax, Garry (1C). Eagle, Exeter, Fortune, Garry, Rodney (1D, 3G). Ajax, Garry, Rodney (2A, 2C). Eagle, Exeter, Garry, Rodney (2D, 3F, 3J). Exeter, Garry, Rodney (2B, 3D, 4A). Garry, Rodney (2E, 3A, 3B, 3C). Ajax, Eagle, Exeter, Fortune (3E). Eagle, Fortune, Victory (3H). Eagle, Exeter (4B).

Barley. Vantage (1A). Compana, Vantage (1B, 1C). Husky, Vantage (1D). Husky, Vantage, Vantmore (2A). Husky, Parkland, Vantage (2B, 2D, 3C, 3G, 3H, 4A, 4B). Titan, Vantage, (2C). Vantage, Vantmore (2E). Husky, Parkland, Vantage, Vantmore (3A, 3B). Hannchen, Husky, Parkland, Vantage (3D). Husky, Montcalm, Parkland, Vantage (3E, 3J). Hannchen, Husky, Montcalm, Parkland, Vantage (3F).

Flax. Norland, Redwood, Rocket (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3A). Norland, Redwood (2A, 3G). Marine, Norland, Redwood, Rocket (3B, 3C, 3D). Marine, Norland, Rocket (3E). Marine (3F, 3J). Redwing (3H, 4B). Marine, Norland (4A).

Rapeseed. Argentine (same growing period as wheat). Polish (for short frost-free period and seeding delayed to late May or early June) Golden (high yielding).

Field Peas. Dashaway, Chancellor (early maturing). Arthur (later).

Field Beans. Norwegian, Norwhite.

Rye. Dakold 23, Antelope (fall). Prolific (spring). V

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Check **WORKSHOP** columns  
page 49 for ideas that may save  
time or money.



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of man  
must provision  
for the last...*

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Continued from page 12

## CONTRACT FARMING FOR ALL?

bottom of the pyramid. If the food business is to be vertically integrated, the heart of the matter is whether it will be controlled for the benefits of farmers and ultimate consumers, or for the benefit of a comparatively few corporations."—James Patton, president, National Farmers Union, U.S.A.

"The impact of this new financing arrangement upon agriculture is so great that it may completely revolutionize the production of animal products . . . The time is approaching when most agricultural products will be produced under contract of one kind or another."—D. Howard Doane, Doane Agricultural Service Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

"We can't stop vertical integration just by ignoring it, or by going to Congress to outlaw it, or by deciding it's not good for farmers. The farmers will make that decision for themselves."—W. A. Ranney, Co-operative G.L.F. Exchange, Ithica, N.Y.

**C**ONTRACTS between business firms and farmers came into existence many years ago when the canning processors and fruit and vegetable growers started it. In this instance, it was to the mutual advantage of both growers and processors to have a contract. The growers couldn't hold the crop once it was ripe, and they could very well end up with a ruinous price if processing plants were temporarily glutted. Processors, on the other hand, wanted a steady and reliable supply of raw materials, and preferred to have it spread over a longer period of time by specifying different planting dates and varieties in their grower contracts.

Contracting spread to other specialized crops such as fresh fruit and vegetables, sugar beets and oil seed production. It also extended into the milk production field in various ways. More recently, it has become an important factor in the production of broilers and turkeys, in the production of hogs, and in the feeding of beef cattle.

The following gives a few specific examples of what is actually taking place here in Canada. It is not an attempt to give a complete picture, because contractual arrangements are numerous and vary widely.

**A**T Taber, the heart of a thriving irrigation district in southern Alberta, farmers and processors have pooled their resources in an endeavor to provide a balanced economy. Contracts play an important part in the program. Sugar beets, canning corn, canning peas, cucumbers, potatoes and certain other vegetables, such as beans, beets and carrots, are all grown under contract. With this system in operation, producers have a ready market for all they can produce before the seed is planted.

Ted Sundal, secretary of the Taber Irrigation District says: "This (contract farming) is the pattern of farming for the future. Growers produce the kinds of crops, and the volume of these crops, according to the available market. Eventually I think this system will be extended to grain. Our

farmers are quite happy with this type of farming because it removes their marketing worries and gives them a reliable income."

While there is apparently no contract feeding of hogs in Alberta as yet, the feeding of cattle on a contract basis is being done to some extent. Alberta packers are offering gain-in-weight contracts. The packer owns the animals and pays an agreed price to the feeder for the gains the animals put on, and also assumes half the death losses. Stockmen are apparently not keen about this type of deal. They claim the packers have a tendency to leave the animals on the feeder's hands after they have reached their peak of gain, if there are lots of good cattle available on the market. Then they call them in when the market slackens. The stockman, when this happens, is apt to recover little more than the cost of the feed he has used.

Tony Van Wyck, who operates a contract feeding operation near Bassano, Alta., handles cattle from ranches in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. He levies a straight yardage charge of 11½ cents per animal per day. All feed grain and concentrates are handled through the XL Feed Company plant at Bassano, and the owner of the cattle pays the Company for the amount used and for delivering it to Tony's lot. The owner also agrees to deliver the cattle to the feedlot branded and in a healthy condition. The cattle must be vaccinated for shipping fever, blackleg and malignant edema immediately prior to delivery. Tony supplies the care, labor, and roughage (which he mixes with the grain), and delivers the finished cattle to the nearest rail point at his expense. He handles 1,000 to 1,200 head of cattle a year under such contractual arrangements.

While contracting is underway in the cattle feeding business in Alberta, there is still quite a hurdle to get over because the livestock men in the province like to own their own animals, and do their own marketing. The ones who have started the contract feeding business are generally those who haven't the stockmen's traditional love of stock ownership, or who lack money to buy their own animals.

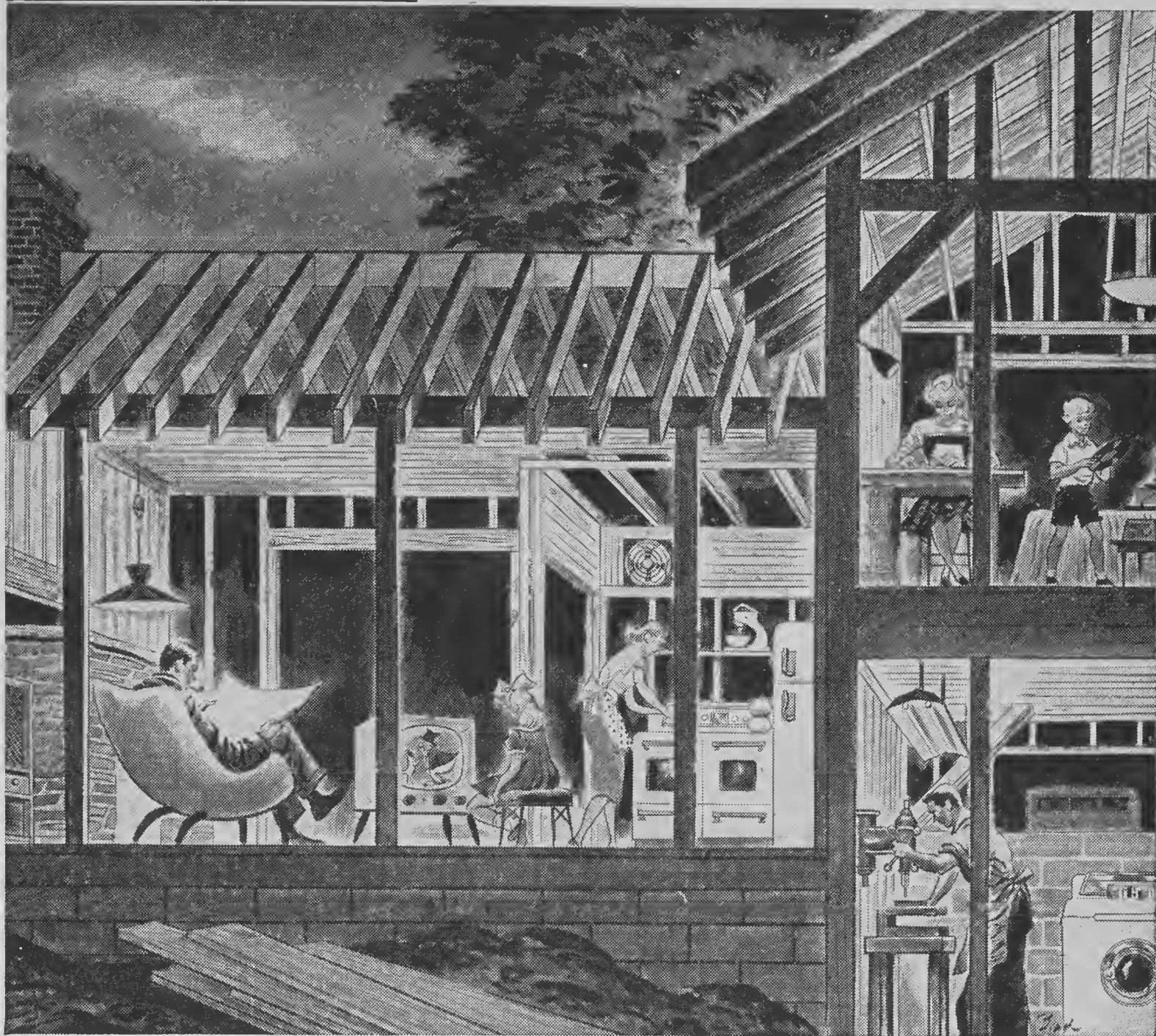
**P**ROFESSOR J. R. CAVERS, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, told delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture:

"Most of Ontario's broilers are now grown under contract. Whatever one's opinion of contract farming, or vertical integration, some form of it is here to stay in poultry meat production.

"Broilers are a 'natural' for mass production. To offset disease hazards, growers soon learn to grow only one crop at a time; this calls for credit on feed in many instances; it also calls for an assured market on the day the birds are ready to go—any delay may wipe out the profit on this narrow margin enterprise. (Please turn to page 66)



## Inco Metals at work in Canada



# Inco Copper helps you enjoy modern electrical living

*...but three Canadian homes out of five need up-to-date wiring*

SUPPOSE the house you're living in is ten years old or more. The original wiring system did its job well in those days. But can this same wiring system handle the many new appliances you have in 1958? Or in five or ten years from now?

Probably not. Even some new houses are not properly wired to carry the electrical load you need in your home. In fact, more than 3 out of every 5 Canadian homes have inadequate or out-of-date wiring.

If your home is one of these, it means that you're not getting good service from your appliances. They're operating too slowly... using more electricity than they should... and costing you *more* money. Lights are not as bright as they ought to be. Electric motors operate slowly. Fuses may be blowing. These are sure signs of

inadequate wiring. And it could mean that you're playing with fire... because overloaded wiring can help create a fire hazard.

Make sure your home has a safe and up-to-date wiring system. If you spot any of the tell-tale signs, call in an electrical contractor and have him inspect the wiring. He can show you how to enjoy the safety and convenience of modern electrical living.

Inco supplies copper to Canadian companies for the manufacture of heavy duty power cable and the wiring that goes into your home. And you use many other products made from Inco ORC\* Brand Copper every day. For more than half of all the copper produced by Inco is used right here in Canada. Another example of the way Inco metals serve the Canadian industries that serve you.

\*Trademark Registered

THE EXCITING STORY OF NICKEL  
Inco has recently published a colourful and beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's important nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.



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*Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys; ORC Brand Copper, Tellurium, Selenium, Platinum, Palladium and other Precious Metals; Cobalt and Iron Ore.*

"Processors want an assured and steady supply of this perishable product. It is easy to see how feed credit, contract growing and vertical integration got their start—with a single person or company providing (or controlling the source of) chicks, feed, supplies and market outlet for a given group of growers.

"In addition to security of market, the expert guidance to management is a big factor in keeping growers under contract and operating at maximum efficiency."

We understand that similar contractual programs to the ones being employed in Ontario's broiler production industry are well underway in other provinces.

**I**N Ontario, too, both hog feeding and sow contracts are in existence. No one seems to know how far the contracting has gone in this farm enterprise, but several people The Country Guide contacted were sure it was creating interest and growing in importance.

One typical hog feeding contract that is being offered in southwestern Ontario calls for the feed company to supply the weanling pigs, the feed, and insurance against losses by fire. The farmer agrees to provide housing, equipment, labor, and to follow the management advice given by the feed company fieldman who visits the establishment at periodic intervals. Under this contract, the farmer has a choice between two different types of payment for his services. He can either choose to share in the profits, or take a flat rate of \$4 for each hog he feeds to market weight. If he chooses the profit-sharing plan, the company advances him \$2.50 for each hog he feeds, and will also pay him one-half of all the profits made on the hog. The profit is computed by deducting unit costs of the following from the selling price: feed at retail prices; veterinary and sanitation supplies; transportation and marketing expenses; the \$2.50 initial payment; and any other reasonable expense that the company incurs, such as overhead charges.

There is another type of contract being offered in Ontario for the feeding of both hogs and turkeys. It is known as a "Feed-Credit Contract." The farmer is provided with the feed at retail prices, and guarantees to pay for it, along with interest charges, out of the receipts from the sale of the finished hogs or turkeys. He also agrees to follow the feed company's feeding program. This is similar in principle to turkey feed financing agreements being offered by Federated Co-operatives Ltd., in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Because of the growing interest among farmers in contracts, and in an endeavor to meet competition, United Co-operatives of Ontario has come out with a new credit policy since the turn of the year. UCO has made available, through the Ontario Co-operative Society, \$500,000 to be used by its 150 local co-ops in providing credit to livestock and poultry producers. It is intended that this money will be used as a revolving fund, to provide feeders with the kind of credit they need. This step is a recognition by the Ontario co-operatives that the contracting trend is an important one, and that the farmers' own organizations must become involved in it.

UCO has three different kinds of agreements for providing credit arrangements to producers of livestock, turkeys or poultry. General Manager H. Bailey states that the co-ops are insisting that those who obtain credit under the agreements have a satisfactory equity to back the loans. He says that the UCO has no plans at the moment for putting out hogs or poults with farmers as other private firms are doing. They are simply trying to compete with such firms in providing a line of credit.

The Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Limited has also now

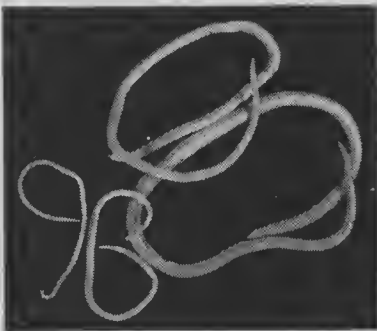
introduced two different types of producer contracts in order to meet the needs of the times. These are in the fields of turkey production and processing. The purpose of the first of these, which is legally a chattel mortgage, is designed to provide the producer with credit to finance the purchase of turkey poults and their feeding to maturity. The co-operative agrees to supply the poults and feed up to a maximum of \$2.50 per bird. It also agrees to supply grit, medicine and vaccine as the producer requires. The producer agrees to deliver properly finished turkeys to the co-opera-

tive for marketing; to pay for the turkeys, supplies and services together with interest on them; and to permit a specialist from the co-operative to make periodic inspections of the flock. What actually happens is that the co-operative sells the turkeys upon delivery, and remits the full sale price to the producer after first deducting the cost of the poults, supplies, services, and interest charges. Ample security is provided to the co-operative through conditions of the chattel mortgage.

The second type of agreement provided by the Manitoba Dairy and



**\* These two profit-sapping worms are controlled, continuously and automatically, with 'Hygromix'-fortified swine rations—starting as soon as baby pigs will eat dry feed.**



**LARGE ROUNDWORM**



**NODULAR WORM**



**WORM-DAMAGED LIVER**

Worms are expensive. In 1954, the U.S.D.A. estimated the annual loss to the swine industry from internal parasites as well over a quarter of a billion dollars. This amounts to a loss of about \$3 per pig marketed. Death loss accounts for only 6% of this amount. The main losses—the other 94%—are the seldom-noticed ones: poor gains, inefficient use of feed, low-level disease, and lower market prices for all hogs because of worm damage to meat and

internal organs found at packing plants. According to Dr. A. C. Todd, Veterinary Parasitologist of the University of Wisconsin, the majority of hogs that might be called "normal, healthy hogs," experience a 7 to 10 per cent feed loss in nourishing worms of various kinds...in spite of being treated for worms once, or even twice, with old-type wormers during the growing period.



Poultry Co-op is called a "Special Turkey Contract," and is designed to help producers and their co-operative do a better job of marketing turkeys. Under this contract the producer agrees to deliver his turkeys to the co-operative for processing in a manner of his choice. He must deliver the turkeys in lots of 500 or more. He retains the right to direct the sale of the processed birds to a purchaser of his own choosing, or he may have the co-operative sell the birds for him. The co-operative remits the sale proceeds to the producer after deducting transportation, processing and storage

charges, and any advance it may have made. The co-operative holds a lien on all birds in its possession to secure such charges and advances.

This co-operative is engaged in the hatchery and processing business, but it is careful not to compete in any way with the producers in the production field. It provides a management service, but the turkeys remain the property of the producer. It reserves the right to withhold a contract from a producer whom it considers to be inadequately equipped to finish birds.

In the Maritimes, both hogs and potatoes are being grown under con-

tract, and the number of farmers involved is said to be growing. With potatoes, the contractor supplies the seed, fertilizer and sprays, and with hogs, the packers are supplying the weanlings and feed.

BY now it will be obvious that several forces are at work in bringing about the increase in contract farming. Certainly the findings of science and the development of new equipment and methods are playing a major role in pushing the trend forward. When properly applied, they make it possible to increase greatly

the productive capacity of farms or feedlots, and at the same time to lower the unit costs of production. But such modernization and expansion nearly always involves large initial capital expenses, and the ability to obtain substantial amounts of short-term credit. With such big stakes in an expanded operation, expert management and veterinary advice become desirable and often necessary. The competitive factor, the cost-price squeeze, insecure prices and the high cost of getting into farming, have all played their part as well. Such influences have led farmers to turn to contracts. They may provide the necessary credit, make it possible to share the risks, and offer a guaranteed outlet and price for what is produced.

The commercial concern involved in letting contracts can obtain credit funds more readily and reasonably than individual farmers, and it can operate more efficiently as a supplier, purchaser or merchandiser under an integrated or partly integrated set-up. Bulk handling and a constant predictable flow of supplies, such as feeds, can reduce both merchandising and manufacturing costs. The elimination of seasonal peaks and lulls in both manufacturing and processing operations can reduce unit labor and fixed costs. Mass production of growing or breeding stock tends to increase uniformity of the finished product, gives a high degree of quality control, and results in making the selling job easier. Finally, the commercial concern can spread its risks over the several integrated stages of its operation.

These then are the main reasons for the increase in contract farming. You will have noted that under some contracts private companies own the product and in other cases they do not. Where co-operatives have entered the field, the producer always retains ownership of the product, and is given some leeway, or complete discretion, in determining how it is to be marketed. This point should be kept clearly in mind as we turn to the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming and vertical integration.

AS pointed out earlier, the farmer shares the risks with a generally well financed business concern which furnishes much of the needed capital or credit. The business concern assists in management, and provides technical information and assistance. Doing this for one enterprise on a farm may allow a farmer to manage other enterprises more effectively. The business concern also assures a market outlet, which otherwise may be lacking. The farmer knows his price better, and can plan his production accordingly. Quality of product is generally improved, and unit costs of production can be lowered.

Now, what of the disadvantages or possible dangers in this trend. Certainly, under some types of contract, the farmer loses control of the marketing of his product, which could make producer controlled marketing plans extremely difficult, if not impossible to operate. The farmer gives up his freedom of choice in purchasing supplies and in making management decisions. He gives up his right to gamble on the market, or to take advantage of high price periods. He may find that the real cost of capital may be higher when secured from a contracting concern, rather than a regular

\* "Parasitic infestation of swine is second only to cholera in importance."—U.S.D.A. Farmers Bulletin #1787

## Discovered . . . a new and better way to stop swine worm damage

**New antibiotic feed ingredient . . . 'Hygromix' . . . stops worms from producing eggs. Kills worms before they mature. Protects pigs throughout critical period. Provides continuous, automatic control.**

by Eugene S. Hahnel

A new antibiotic feed ingredient, 'Hygromix,' should make present methods of swine worm control obsolete. For the first time, hog raisers can prevent costly damage from two kinds of swine worms—the large intestinal roundworm and the nodular worm.

To fully understand how revolutionary this new development is, we need to see how we have failed, in the past, to attack the swine worm problem at its roots.

**Worms are tough customers.** First of all, swine worms reproduce rapidly! One female large intestinal roundworm (*Ascaris*), for instance, produces up to 1,400,000 eggs a day. The eggs are able to live in the soil for as long as seven years . . . patiently waiting for a pig to pick them up. Rotating pastures on a seven-year basis to meet this problem seems impractical. Only hospital-strict sanitation measures could otherwise prevent pigs from becoming infested. That also is impractical on so large a scale.

Through the years, various worm expellers have been developed. These drugs have been most effective against only one worm, the large roundworm. All these earlier remedies were expellers, or purgers. They attacked adult worms only—long after they had done major, costly damage—and usually after the worms had already scattered millions of infective worm eggs.

Sanitation, pasture rotation, and worm-expelling medicines have been helpful. But all fail to attack the swine worm problem at the roots.

**Stop worms from producing eggs.** The ability of feeds containing 'Hygromix' to halt worm reproduction is perhaps the most significant development ever to occur in the field of swine worm control. Here, for the first time, we have a method that attacks the heart of the worm problem. The hog raiser may now look forward to eventually eliminating at least three of his most damaging worm enemies—not only from his pigs, but from his farm as well.

**Kill worms before they mature.** Feeds with 'Hygromix' kill worms before they mature. It is important to remember that pigs pick up worm eggs continuously,

day after day. The eggs hatch and the worms grow according to a definite time schedule. So pigs are infested with worms in all stages of development. 'Hygromix' never allows large intestinal roundworms or nodular worms to mature. It kills them before they can cause damage in the intestinal tract.

**Protect baby pigs.** Because it is completely safe to feed to baby pigs, 'Hygromix' is the first true swine worm preventative. This is extremely important, because young pigs suffer the greatest damage from worms, and take the hardest setbacks. 'Hygromix'-fortified feeds do a continuous job of protection and prevention, starting as soon as pigs begin to eat dry feed, on up to the time they reach 100 pounds.

**HOW TO PROTECT YOUR PIGS . . . Baby pigs.**—Ask your feed dealer for your favorite pig pre-starter, starter, grower, or other complete feed . . . with 'Hygromix.' Put it in the creep when pigs first begin to consume feed and continue feeding 'Hygromix'-fortified complete feed up to a weight of 100 pounds for maximum protection. For older pigs, 'Hygromix' may be included in supplements or concentrates that are mixed with grain.

**Older pigs.**—If, for some reason, it has not been possible to follow the recommended practice of protecting baby pigs from the beginning—there is a 'Hygromix' program for older pigs. At any weight between 40 and 140 pounds, use a 'Hygromix'-fortified complete feed for a period of five weeks.

'Hygromix' is the first, and only, product which is fed at a continuous, low level to prevent losses from at least two kinds of hog worms that cause major damage.

'Hygromix' is the first, and only, product which is effective both as a preventative and a cure.

In short, with 'Hygromix' you can prevent worm damage instead of merely trying to remove worms after much damage has already been done.

With all its advantages, using 'Hygromix' in complete pig feeds costs you no more than most presently used worm remedies or "treatments."

# HYGROMIX

(S. hygroscopicus Fermentation Products, Lilly)

Lilly

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO

(Canadian distributor: Charles Albert Smith, Ltd., 356 Eastern Avenue, Toronto 8, Ontario)



## This week's **Robin Hood** "BAKE-TESTED" recipe



### **Robin Hood** **BAKED APPLE TULIP**

Try this easy, unusual recipe idea. Bake a tasty Canadian apple in a light, flaky pastry cup! It's extra delicious because "Bake-Tested" Robin Hood Flour makes such wonderful pastry.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6 Small Apples, cored                  | 2 Cups Sifted Robin Hood            |
| 4 Tablespoons Brown Sugar              | All-Purpose Flour                   |
| ½ Teaspoon Cinnamon                    | ¾ Teaspoon Salt                     |
| 2 Tablespoons chopped Dates or Raisins | ½ Cup lard or shortening            |
| 1 Tablespoon Butter                    | 4 to 5 Tablespoons cold water       |
| 1 Egg White                            | 2 Tablespoons fine granulated sugar |

Combine brown sugar, cinnamon and dates or raisins and fill cored apples. Dot with butter. Apples should be pricked well with a fork or may be peeled.

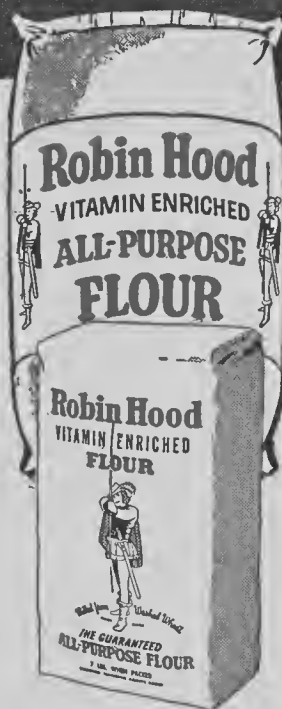
Sift salt with flour. Cut in half the lard until fine and mealy. Cut in remainder until the size of peas. Sprinkle in water a little at a time, tossing mixture with a fork. Press dough into 2 long pieces and roll out each to a rectangle about 15" x 5". Cut three 5" squares from each. Fit into wide custard cups with four corners forming tulip petals.

Place filled apple in centre of each. Bake in oven preheated to hot, 425°F., until apple can be pierced easily with a fork, about 20 minutes.

Meanwhile beat egg white until frothy. Add sugar *very gradually* continuing to beat to soft peaks. Top each apple with meringue and return to oven until lightly browned, about 5 minutes.

Cool slightly and remove to serving plate by inserting knife down side of custard cups.

Yield: 6 servings.



Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality cotton bags — 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label soaks off — no ink to wash out. Also in handy 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb. and 2 lb. packages.

use "BAKE-TESTED"

# Robin Hood Flour

GUARANTEED BEST FOR ALL YOUR BAKING

lending agency. A rapid increase in contracting and vertical integration of a given commodity would likely lead to over-expansion and depressed prices. This has apparently already taken place with broilers in the U.S.A.

**W**HAT does this trend signify for farmers? for their co-operatives? for their credit societies? If it continues to increase, and many economists and businessmen seem to think it is inevitable, then it would seem essential to keep in step with it, and to attempt to channel it in the best interests of the farmers and the public. There are signs that at least some farm co-operatives are already moving in this direction, but more will need to be done, if farm people are to control their own destiny.

It would seem that for this to work for the benefit of the producer in the short run there should be competitive bidding for contracts among the co-operatives and privately owned businesses. Dickering for price and conditions takes place when contracts are signed, rather than when the end product is sold. Farmers who are prepared to sign contracts should shop around for the best deal they can get. It might even be to their advantage to have legal advice on the terms of contract. They should also consider using their commodity groups to negotiate contracts where this is not being done.

In the long run, perhaps the best thing farmers can do to retain their bargaining position and some of their freedom is to give much more support to their co-operatives. Contract farming requires capital in large amounts. Producers will need to plow more of their earnings into their co-operatives, and support their managers in efforts to get new capital from new sources. If the co-operatives hold the contracts, producers who own and support them will have at least a voice in their own business, something which they may not otherwise have. Co-operatives are already in the business of vertical integration through the handling of supplies and the handling and processing of raw products. This could stand further development, but it can only go hand in hand with the availability of capital and the direction of top-flight management. As the future unfolds, co-operatives may need to do more business with one another than they have in the past, and even merge their operations to obtain the advantages of scale of operation, and to remain competitive, as privately owned businesses have done. V



"That's an awful big barn to paint in two hours. What did you use, a spray gun?"

## Home and Family



[Eva Luoma photo]

## Easter Is Coming

by GLENORA PEARCE

FOR a world chilled by the winter winds and made dull with ice-coated monotony, there is always springtime. In a little while, the miracle of life's renewal will be under way all over the land. It is the sign of another beginning, with nature writing for us a perpetual message of certainty.

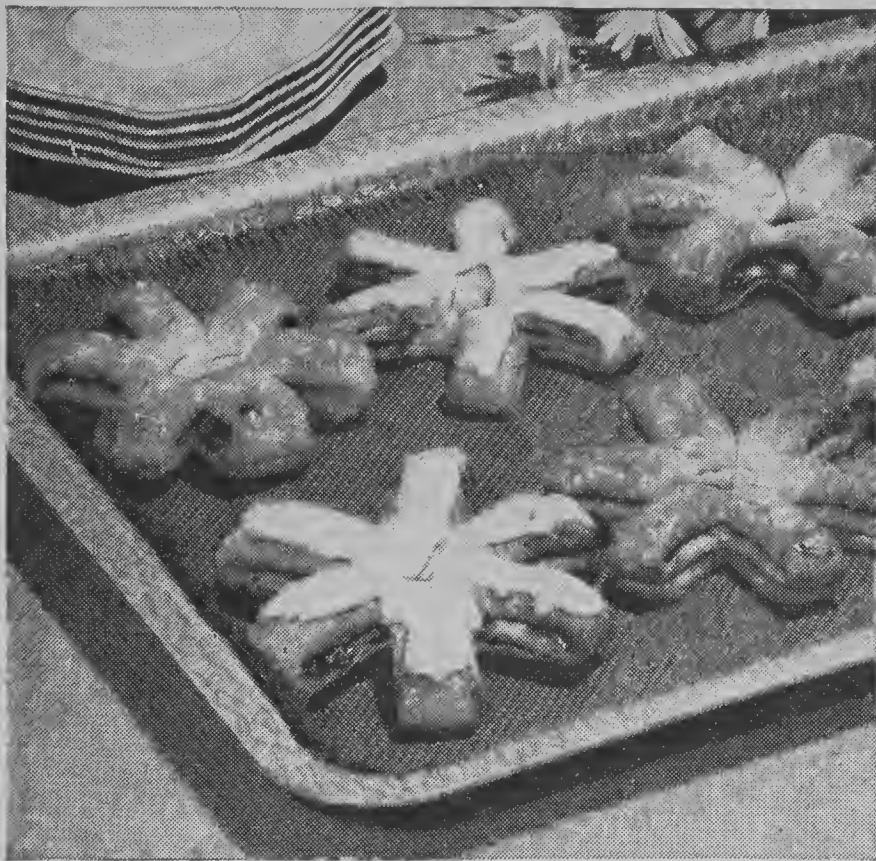
Easter and springtime are inseparable in the great harmony of nature, because Easter is an answer to another of the uncertainties of life. In the sights, the sounds, the very feel of the Easter season, there is newness, wherever you look. The wind has lost its bluster. Now it blows softly through the greening treetops and touches lightly the early flowers and the grasses which have sprung up overnight. It seems right that Easter comes in the spring—it makes the Resurrection seem natural and real.

Easter is a truly glorious season. In a special sort of way, it seems to belong to the homemaker. As you take time to revel in the beauty and newness about you, you are bound to feel the challenge, that present-day living offers. There is something of this challenge voiced in these words from Grace M. Daniel's poem "Easter Is Coming."

*"Must pleasure come foremost, whatever the cost  
While life, youth and love have their day?  
And must the true meaning of Easter be lost  
Till we come to the end of the way?"*

*"As springtime approaches with beckoning hands  
And the promise of things 'born anew,'  
And Easter draws near with its myriad of plans,  
Just what does it mean to you?"*





## Delightful Danish Pastry Stars

Made by a famous Danish pastry chef? Goodness, no! If you bake at home, you can create these dainty and delectable pastry treats right in your own cosy kitchen... they're *that* easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Bake a batch of these scrumptious Danish Pastry Stars tomorrow. They're delicious!

### DANISH PASTRY STARS

Measure into bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water

Stir in

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's  
Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into bowl

$2\frac{3}{4}$  cups once-sifted all-  
purpose flour

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

Shred on medium shredder

$\frac{1}{2}$  pound chilled butter or  
margarine

and stir into flour mixture.

Beat well.

1 egg

and stir in dissolved yeast.

Make a well in flour mixture and add

yeast mixture; combine thoroughly.

Chill until firm, about 1 hour. Turn out  
dough on lightly-floured board or

canvas. Roll out dough to a 15 x 25-inch  
rectangle; cut into fifteen 5-inch squares.  
Spread each square thinly with thick  
raspberry jam.

Fold  $\frac{1}{3}$  of square over, then over  
again.

Cut five slashes along one side of  
dough to within  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch of other side.  
Form into a circle, separating at  
slashes to form a 6-point star. Place  
pastries on cookie sheets; chill about  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Brush with slightly-beaten  
egg. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, until  
golden—7 to 10 minutes. When cold,  
spread stars, if desired, with following  
icing:

Combine 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar  
and  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon vanilla; mix in suffi-  
cient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yield—15 pastries.



**ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING  
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS  
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## Rescue that Old Table

### It's Stylish Again

**I**N many up-to-the-fashion Canadian homes, the round table that Grandma used and liked so well is being refinished and brought out into public again. For those who don't have such a treasure stored away in the attic, furniture dealers are beginning to offer numerous versions of these Victorian pieces, with modern tapering, lightweight, brass-tipped legs.

All of which means, of course, that square and oval tablecloths currently in use will look out of place on this new table shape. But where does one find the appropriate item, at not too high a cost? Not many stores as yet stock a wide variety of colors and patterns in round tablecloths.

If you'd like to make one, here are instructions for a round cloth which will fall to the floor gracefully. A multi-colored stripe is suggested, to emphasize the colors of the dining room, or just to look sprightly for meals served in the screened veranda this summer.

First, from the center of the table, measure over the edge with a tape measure to about one inch from the floor, or whatever depth you would prefer to use. This will give you the radius of the circle for your round cloth.

Secondly, cut a strip of fabric twice as long as your radius measurement, with an additional 2 inches for the hem allowance. Lay the strip across the table so that it falls to the floor on either side. Then cut two more strips of equal length, each being wide enough to make certain that the length

and width of the tablecloth are equal. Pin the selvages together, matching the stripes. Stitch the seams and press them open. The cloth now is a large square, with all sides equal. Lay this square flat on the floor.

Thirdly, fold your fabric in half, lengthwise. Find the center of this folded line and mark it. Then, tie a piece of string to a thumb tack and insert the tack at the center point which you have marked. Measure off a length of string equal to your radius measurement and tie chalk to the end of the string. Then, using the string as a compass, draw a half-circle on the fabric with the chalk. Allow an extra inch for your hem all around and cut.

Round cloths never require a deep hem and are always more effective with a narrow turn-up. If you have an automatic zig-zagger, this can be most attractive as well as easy. With your machine set for a wide bite and a close satin stitch, simply zig-zag around the outline and then cut away the excess fabric.

The finishing touch could be linen napkins in assorted colors to match the stripes. We might mention that plain china, rather than heavily patterned, will show up better on such a gay cloth.

This suggestion may provide an incentive to get out that old table, and make a talking point of it with a tablecloth that is so different. The happy note of such gaiety in the spring and summer for entertaining will be rewarding. V



*This attractive tablecloth can be easily made. It is gay and appealing for the old-fashioned round table which is becoming increasingly popular this spring.*

[Singer Sewing Machine Company photo]



Here are some ideas for a springtime event for your club

# Mother and Daughter Banquet

by JULIA MANN

Illustrated by LYN GRINDLEY

## Menu

Sunshine Cocktail  
Turkey Croquettes  
Scalloped Potatoes Supreme  
Harvard Beets - Buttered Peas  
Relishes - Fresh Rolls  
Daffodil Whip  
Coffee - Milk

tangy flavor. Relishes such as celery and pickles and fresh crisp rolls add a chewy note to the main course. Daffodil whip gives you a spring touch to finish with, and is easy to prepare and serve. Food in itself is attractive, so that a "special" look is easy to achieve.

## Decorations

Decorations are important for a festive occasion, and a color scheme should be decided on. Spring colors are nice soft shades of yellows, greens, and violets. To develop a yellow and white color scheme, why not start with those "home grown" daffodils? Some pussy willows to arrange with the daffodils in low bowls will give a nice contrast. Some mesh wire, a needle point flower holder, or a roll of corrugated cardboard, anchored in the bottom of the bowl, will hold your flower arrangements. These centerpieces should be low, so that they do not become conversation stoppers. To connect these flower arrangements, try trailing some yellow net from one to the other the length of the tables. Candlesticks holding white candles can be placed strategically throughout this arrangement.

If you are using programs or place cards, they too can be a part of the decorative scheme. A miniature nosegay, with a paper doily frill and a name card attached, is one idea for place cards. Tiny open umbrellas made from yellow construction paper, with the name on a slip attached to the handle, would suggest "spring showers."

Favors add a special decorative surprise. These can be very simply made from yellow and white cupcake papers, with construction paper handles. Fill them with gay colored small candies. For the toastmistress and guests of honor, extra favors, such as handmade daffodil corsages, will provide special recognition for them.

Sometimes the community hall, where the banquet is held, needs a touch of color. Try decorating by placing trellises on the walls. Using either heavy cardboard or mailing tubes as a foundation, staple strips of construction paper to form the trellises. Arrange trailing paper flowers on these. Remember a little decoration goes a long way. You don't want to spoil the fresh spring look by over-decorating.

## Table Service

Rules for table service are the outgrowth of custom. They have come into general use, because they are based on common sense and convenience. Their use will give your banquet the special air of graciousness you desire.

Each place is set with a complete place setting, including the dinner plate. The coffee cup and saucer may be placed on the table in advance if the coffee is to be poured at the table, or they may be placed there later by the waiters. (The fathers might help by acting as waiters for this banquet.) The fruit juice cocktail, the rolls, rel-

The waiters remove the fruit juice cocktail glasses. They then bring in the main course. Coffee can be poured next, or it may wait until dessert time. The waiters check for second helpings as needed, and see that the water glasses are filled.

With the main course finished, waiters remove salts and peppers, relish trays, all serving dishes and platters, plates and cutlery in this order. The dessert is then served. Coffee cups and milk glasses should be refilled as required.

Before the program begins, the waiters remove all dishes, silver and napkins, if time permits. This is their cue to retire to the kitchen to wash the dishes as quietly as possible.

## Program

The program begins with the arrival of the first guest, when the hostess for the evening meets and welcomes her to the banquet. For a successful banquet, the advance plans will include the selection of a hostess, and a welcoming committee. Their duty is to see that all guests have an opportunity to meet, and are entertained until the dinner is served. Remember you have your decorations to use as a topic of conversation!

The program itself should offer something of interest to each of the age groups represented. If a formal pattern is being followed, there will be some toasts. The number and kind will depend on the type of banquet. The program, including the entertainment, needs to be well organized so that the toastmistress can keep it progressing smoothly and quickly. A short program is usually better than a long one.

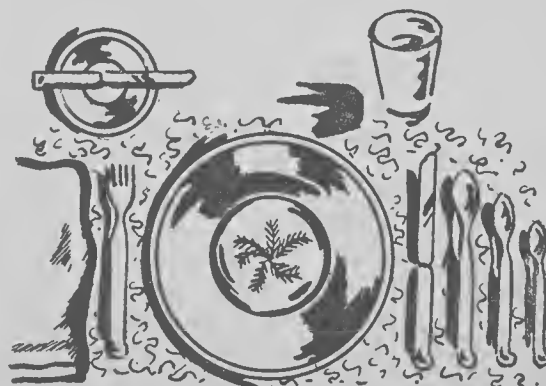
As a special attraction at the banquet, perhaps each of the guests could be asked to bring a new spring bonnet of their own creation. The "unveiling" can take place during the program and prizes given for the most original. A singsong is always a happy addition to a program, because everyone can take part in it.

The recipes on the next page provide 25 servings:



ishes, salts and peppers, cream and sugars, and glasses of water, should all be placed on the table before the guests are seated.

Organization in the kitchen is important to smooth service. One person can take care of the coffee and accept the responsibility of directing the work. One person serves the beets, one the peas, and one puts the turkey croquettes on platters. The dishes are then taken to the tables by the waiters. The scalloped potatoes can be served in "table ready" casseroles. Once refills have been taken care of, all hands turn to the task of serving the dessert.



IT'S a gay affair when mothers and daughters get together in honor of each other. Springtime brings with it such events as 4-H club achievement days and Mother's Day, which may well be occasions for having a mother-daughter banquet. While the plans may remain quite informal, they can do much to make this a very special dinner meeting. The menu, table decorations, type of service, and of course the program, are all things which if carefully planned can produce an event which will be a highlight of your community's activities. Here are some ideas for such a festive springtime event. May you have a gala evening together!

## Planning the Menu

At the heart of every party is food. Try to achieve harmony and balance between the food you plan to serve and the table setting and decorations. Selections can be made in keeping with the time of day and of year. Simple, yet interesting menus are the best. Sunshine cocktail, because of its tart flavor, may be used to begin the meal. Croquettes are the choice for the main course, because they are easy to eat, especially for children. Scalloped potatoes supreme are an interesting change and can be prepared at home and carried to the banquet. Quick-frozen peas are next on the list, since they are easily prepared and there is no waste. The second vegetable, Harvard beets, provides a bright note of color on the plates, and a

*Baby's  
woollens  
wash softer  
in*



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The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.



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# Mother and Daughter Banquet

### Sunshine Cocktail

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 48-oz. tin pine-apple juice | 1 48-oz. tin orange juice |
| Juice of 2 lemons             |                           |

Mix together and chill before serving.

### Turkey Croquettes

- |                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 lb. cooked, finely chopped turkey | ½ lb. butter            |
| 8 medium sized onions               | 2 qt. cream sauce       |
| 1 lb. mushrooms                     | 8 egg yolks             |
|                                     | 2 c. cream              |
|                                     | Nutmeg, salt and pepper |

Sauté the turkey, chopped onions and mushrooms in butter over a slow heat. Add the cream sauce and stir constantly for 10 minutes. Remove from the heat. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the cream and add to the mixture. Season to taste with salt, pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. Shape into croquette form; roll in flour, then in a mixture of whole egg and milk beaten together. Roll in fine

bread crumbs and fry in deep fat (390°F.) Drain on paper and serve hot.

### Harvard Beets

- |                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| ½ c. butter     | 2 c. mild vinegar                    |
| ¼ c. cornstarch | 10 c. diced (canned or cooked) beets |
| ¼ c. sugar      |                                      |
| 1 tsp. salt     |                                      |

Melt the butter. Add the cornstarch, sugar, salt, and blend. Add the vinegar and cook until thick. Add the diced beets and heat thoroughly.

### Scalloped Potatoes Supreme

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 32 medium sized potatoes, pared and sliced (8 quarts) | 4 tins condensed cream of mushroom soup |
| 1 c. chopped green peppers                            | 4 c. milk                               |
| 1 c. chopped minced onion                             | 2 T. salt                               |
|   | Pepper                                  |

Place potatoes, green peppers, and onions in layers, using four greased 2 qt.

### Daffodil Whip

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 11 double graham wafers             | 1 lemon jelly powder   |
| 1 T. butter                         | 2 c. crushed pineapple |
| 1 small tin or 1 c. evaporated milk |                        |

Roll the graham wafers into crumbs. Add the butter. Take one-half of the crumb mixture and pat into the bottom of a pan (approx. 12" by 9"). Make the lemon jelly by the usual method, and allow to partially set. Then, whip the evaporated milk until stiff. Add it to the partially set jelly and whip together. Whip in the crushed pineapple. Put in the pan over the crumbs and add the remaining crumbs as topping. Chill. Serve garnished with whipped cream. This will make about 9 servings. *It is suggested that this recipe be made three times (separately) to provide 25 servings.* V

Children love music  
and rhythm. Why, then,  
is it so hard to

*Keep  
Them  
Practicing*

by  
**RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**



[American Music Conference photo]

A BELOVED fantasy of parents is a wishful sort of dream in which Junior, of his own accord, goes to the piano or violin at a certain hour every day and happily practices his music.

Impossible? Not according to modern educators who view a child's reluctance to practice as a very normal reaction to the discovery that music-making is regarded as work, not fun, in his home.

Sometimes parents seem to be demanding returns for an investment, rather than considering music as an asset for the child's future happiness. They budget music in terms of hours, not enjoyment.

The practice hour should be an enjoyable part of a boy or girl's day, not a chore, or, as often happens, a form of punishment.

According to Dr. John C. Kendel of the American Music Conference, the first step in smoothing the ruffled atmosphere that accompanies the first mention of "time to practice" is quiet-

ing the child's suspicion that playing an instrument is a thankless task.

Young children love music and rhythm. They are thrilled in the first grade to discover they can make music with the simple instruments, such as plastic flutes and ocarinas now used in many schools.

It is up to the parents to return that zest for music to the child, Dr. Kendel says. He gives a few easy rules:

First, and most important, is the family's regard for music. Children instinctively want to pattern themselves after Mother or Dad, and will want to play an instrument if one or both of the parents do. If music—listening to radio or records, singing around the piano in family groups,—is part of family living, it will be an important part of the child's life. It is vital that the parents show a love for music, a regard for its everyday presence in the home.

Next, according to Dr. Kendel, the music teacher's attitude toward playing should reflect the home feeling—

she is teaching a child how to make music, a wonderful experience, not another form of homework.

Once the onus of "chore" has been lifted from music lessons and practice, the parents should nurture the feeling of enjoyment, even at the sacrifice of organized schedules, and permit the child to split his practice time into two or three units. This will keep him from getting restless and bored.

SINCE music should be an additional benefit in a child's life, it must never be regarded as a substitute for any other form of enjoyment. If outdoor play or favorite indoor games are dear to a child, he will hate relinquishing any of this time to mastering an instrument. And what suffers for this resentment? The music.

Educators are conscious of the fact that many parents, regretting their own failure to keep up their music as children, are determined that their youngsters will have the benefits of playing an instrument. This deter-

mination is proper, but the method of planned practice may be stifling to a child's instinctive desire to play.

The simplest way to encourage a beginner to practice is to be ready with a quick compliment.

"My, that sounded just beautiful," will bring a big, beaming smile of pride to a child's face. Recognition of their little achievements is of major importance to the young amateurs and they thrive on admiration.

"You must play that piece for Dad when he comes home. He'll be so surprised," generally sets off a flurry of preparation and the practice hour flies. It is then imperative to follow through with the suggestion, and Dad must take time out to give the recital his full attention and announce surprised delight at the performance.

Contrary to general belief, children like to tackle difficult problems. They swagger home with good marks in the toughest arithmetic or spelling tests—they have too little to say about the subjects easy for them to conquer. Their pride is deepest in their ability to do the hard problems, the big words.

"So, notice particularly the young musician's work on a difficult piece," says Dr. Kendel. "Comment on the passages he might consider intricate, and marvel at how he masters them. This praise will do far more to promote a peaceful practice hour than coaxing or threats. Interest in his efforts and appreciation of his results will dispel the vision that haunts the reluctant child at the beginning of the hour—those 60 long, slow-moving minutes."

While educators and parents agree that the discipline involved in the study of music is a benefit to modern children, the advantages of increased poise and self-confidence can be won without losing sight of the pure pleasure involved for the child. The very act of making music enjoyable, the desire to play, is instinctive with children. It is only when schedules, commands, restrictions, and penalties are so entangled with the process of learning that children lose their enthusiasm.

In early training, many music teachers do not permit home practicing. The student, too new at an instrument, may innocently make mistakes

and practice these errors over and over. But eventually, the child faces newer and more difficult challenges in his music study. Now he must practice at home.

The important thing for parents to remember at this point is to fit music into the child's life at home, not to force it!

If a family acts impressed at the inauguration of home practice sessions, the child will be encouraged to continue them. The mother of one eight-year-old piano student sat on the bench beside her and asked questions about signatures and notes. The practice, as such, was almost a total loss for that one day, but the little girl was bursting with pride.

"I'll show you some more tomorrow, Mom," she promised loftily. And the pace was set for a series of accomplishments, day after day. The peace was won, too.

"But my boy seems to have lost interest," a mother wails. "He grumbles about practicing and seems to make no progress at all."

In a case like this, Dr. Kendel advises a short vacation from music after a discussion with the teacher to ask the elimination of practice periods for a few weeks. The unexpected relaxing of rules should be followed by a new regimen to incorporate staggered half-hour periods. This change, plus a sincere regard for the boy's other interests, should help develop a new feeling for his music. Parents know that music lessons teach him more than notes—he gains confidence in his own ability.

While most are content with the everyday benefits of music, history teases the parents of reluctant music students with the tale of Tchaikowsky, one of the world's most famous composers. It seems his music teacher found him so disappointing in his early years of study that she advised his father to discontinue the lessons.

The practice hour is important, but only to the child's ultimate use of music in his life. If practice is fun, music will always be a pleasure to him. The value of music lessons and practice cannot be based on getting the parents' "money's worth" out of the investment. You might as well try to buy a child's smile.



An occasional change of rules about practice sessions may revive a child's interest in music lessons.

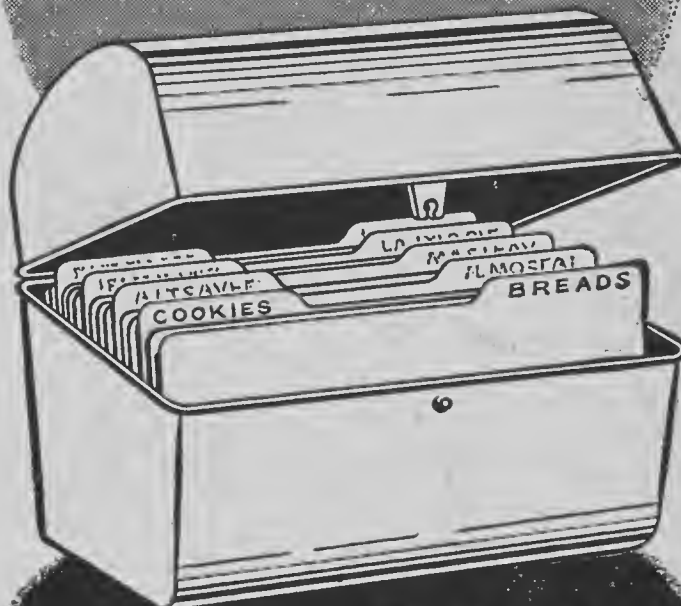
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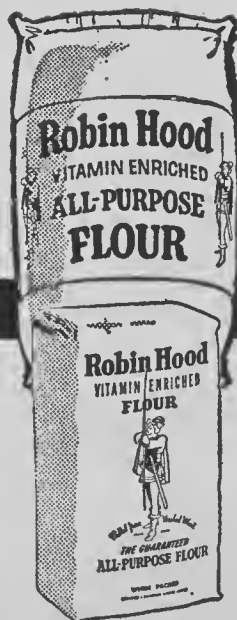
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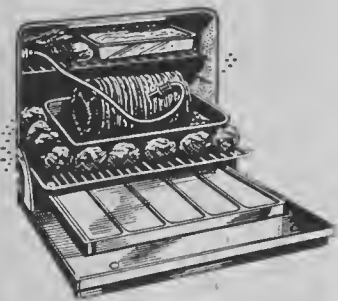


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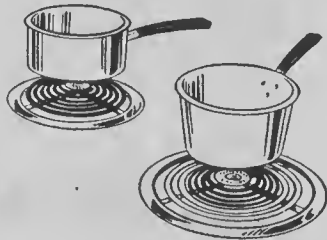


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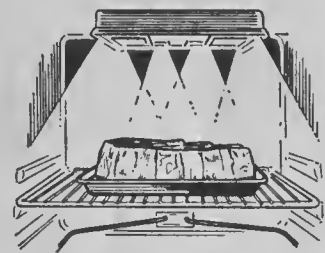
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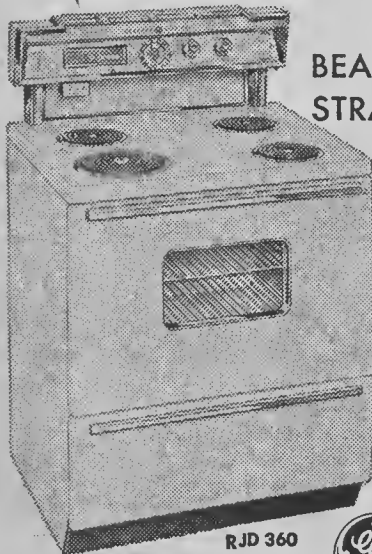
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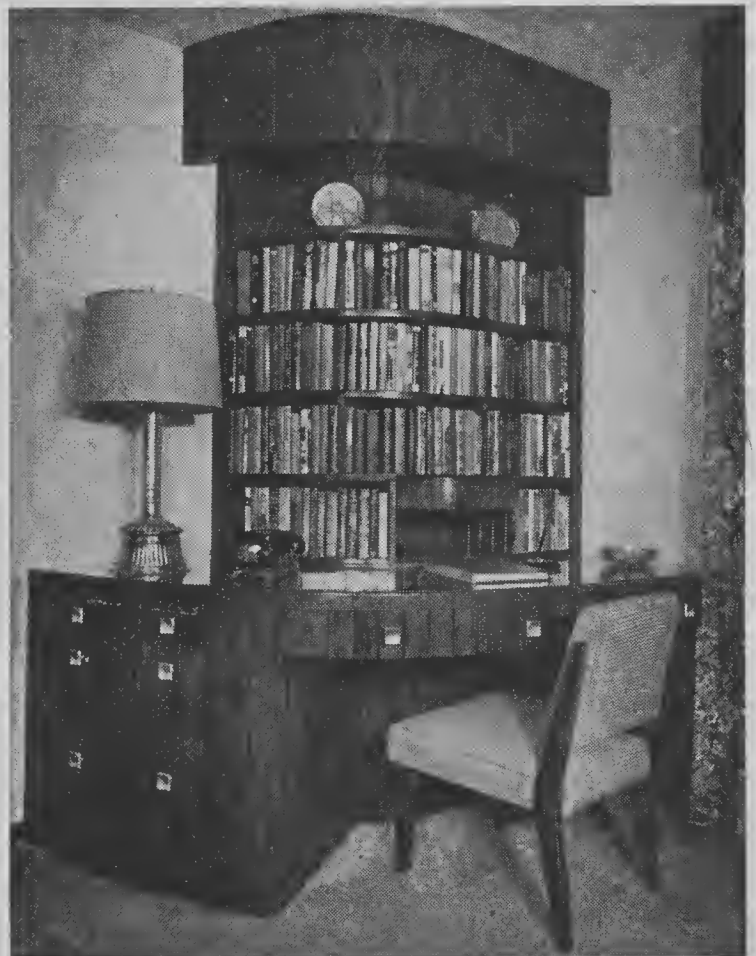
## Eliminating Corner Waste

**C**ORNERS are hospitable nooks. They are especially suited to the exchange of secrets, and, sometimes, at a party, an interesting guest will find himself backed into one by an arc of appreciative listeners. Corners seem to invite friendly, relaxed conversation. With this in mind, interior decorators recently have given special thought to highlighting these hitherto neglected portions of a room.

The corner pictured above was formerly just a part of a very ordinary, though large, living room. The decorator brought interest to it by paneling

one and a quarter walls, alternating layers of walnut and mahogany panels for a raised three-dimensional effect. A circular rug was drawn into the area, and a sectional sofa and occasional chairs grouped around it. Color was provided by the pictures, sofa cushions, and the modern swing lamps which can be adjusted to give varying degrees of light.

If you should wish to use the same paneling technique, the decorator advises that, first of all, the panels be sandpapered and brushed to bring out the grain. Next, apply a thin coat of pure, white shellac. Shellac provides



[Louise Price Bell photo]

Built-in corner bookcase.

protection as well as giving emphasis to the wood's natural beauty. A second coat of thinned, fresh shellac, applied when the first coat is thoroughly dry, would give still greater enduring wear.

One of the most charming corners we have ever seen had a fireplace across it. Bricks set out in a semi-circle formed the hearth, the spaces being filled with mortar. The fireplace itself was also curved, and of brick, and had a wooden mantel. Further recessed was the curved brick chimney stack which rose right to the ceiling. A gay little ruffle had been tacked to the mantel, and small decorated plates hung on the chimney stack. It was a smart piece of decorating, and the home-owner carried out the rough hewn theme by having the walls and ceiling done in knotty pine paneling. Chairs drawn up to the hearth made this nook a truly charming and favorite relaxing place for family and friends.

Another way by which corner waste may be eliminated would be to set in a bookcase, such as the other one pictured. A built-in like this solves many a problem because dozens of books are cached here, the writing area is sizeable, and the feature adds to the room yet subtracts so little space that it's hardly noticeable. Natural wood, finished in deep rich tone, was used here, with dull brass drawer pulls. Perhaps your husband would like to build a similar corner bookcase for your home. V

## Our Readers Save Time

**H**OUSECLEANING can be brisk, efficient and stimulating, or it can be grim and time consuming. Much depends on the tools and methods used—the more efficient they are, the faster the work. Here are some time- and effort-saving ideas from our readers, which might help during the springcleaning period.

To remove old wallpaper prepare a solution of saltpeter in the proportion of 4 ounces of pulverized saltpeter to a gallon water. With this solution, swab the walls, using a large brush or an old towel. This will soak through and loosen the paper, so that it can be easily stripped off. Once you have moistened the paper, stripping should progress quickly, because if the saltpeter solution dries, it will have to be applied again to get results.

To clean wallpaper try this recipe and method: 1 c. sifted flour, ½ c. warm water, 1 T. salt, 1 T. coal oil, 2 T. vinegar, 2 T. ammonia water.

Mix all the ingredients together. Put in a double boiler and thoroughly cook. Turn the mixture out on a board and knead well. Store in a closed container to prevent hardening.

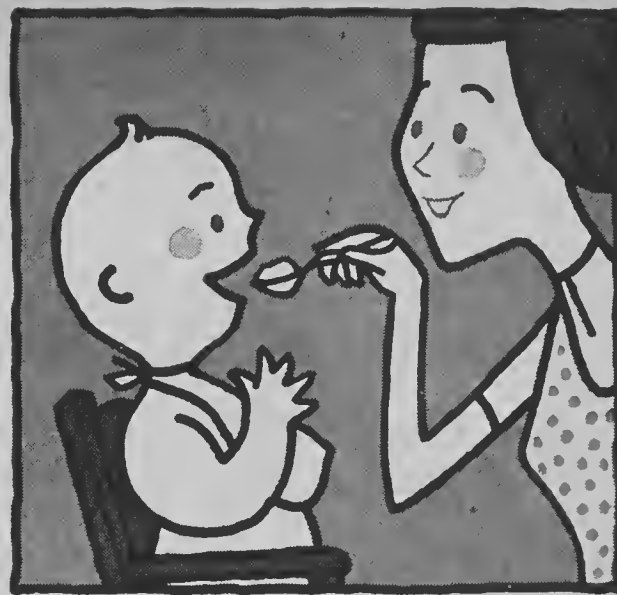
To clean wallpaper use a piece about the size of an egg. Roll gently over the soiled wallpaper, letting the ball move around in the palm of the hand. As the ball cleans the paper it becomes dirty and a fresh piece must be used.

Mrs. J. C. Svare,  
Ratner, Sask.

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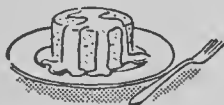
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to exactly fit the sills. Then, house plants can be kept in the window without the danger of varnished sills becoming stained.

Aluminum paint used to cover exposed nailheads on fences or doors will prevent these from rusting and spoiling the appearance of your paint job.

Miss H. Tieffenbach,  
Regina, Sask.

Washing silver flatware in an aluminum pan with very hot water and a detergent will keep the silver free from dull stains. Larger pieces may have to be soaked for a few minutes and all pieces must come in contact with the aluminum.

Kathrine,  
Winnipeg, Man.

A child's outgrown play table, equipped with casters and a pull-handle made from a plastic skipping rope, can become a time- and labor-saving device with many uses.

• It's a conveyor of food and dishes. With a rubber mat on the top to prevent slipping mishaps, it can carry several things at one time from the kitchen to the dining area.

• It's a cleaning-day cart. Cup-hooks can be placed at each end of the table top. On cleaning day, place a shopping bag on one hook in which you can gather the dirty laundry. On another hook, catch a strong paper

bag—ash trays, or waste baskets may be emptied into it. The hooks on the opposite end hold a dustpan and dusters. The top of the table, which has been covered with newspaper, will hold the cleaning aids and objects to be distributed to other rooms.

• It's a laundry-day helper and takes the laundry basket from machine to porch line without lifting, or bending for clothes pins. Then, when it comes to ironing time, ironed clothes can be neatly stacked and transferred in quantity to their storage space.

• It's an extra table when cupboard tops become crowded on baking day, or when needed beside the sewing machine to hold "worked-on" pieces.

• It's a tea wagon when covered with a pretty cloth, or a tea table when your daughter entertains her small guests.

Mrs. G. Giddings,  
Greencourt, Alta.

To store woolens during the season when they are not in use, try putting them in an emptied shortening can (50 pound size). These are available from your local baker. They come with a tight-fitting lid, and provide a moisture-dust-proof container. Put the mitts, scarves and socks in this can with a moth repellent, and store in a cool place.

Mrs. V. P. Clelaud,  
South Mountain, Ont.

## Ladies at Gentlemen Cow Sales

by INA BRUNS

TO most women the first sign of spring may be the arrival of a robin, or the appearance of flower-bedecked bonnets in store windows across the country. Some may know the glad season has arrived when they feel that old urge to sweep down the cobwebs in the attic but to many a cattleman's wife, the bull sales have, for many years past, been the harbinger of another growing season.

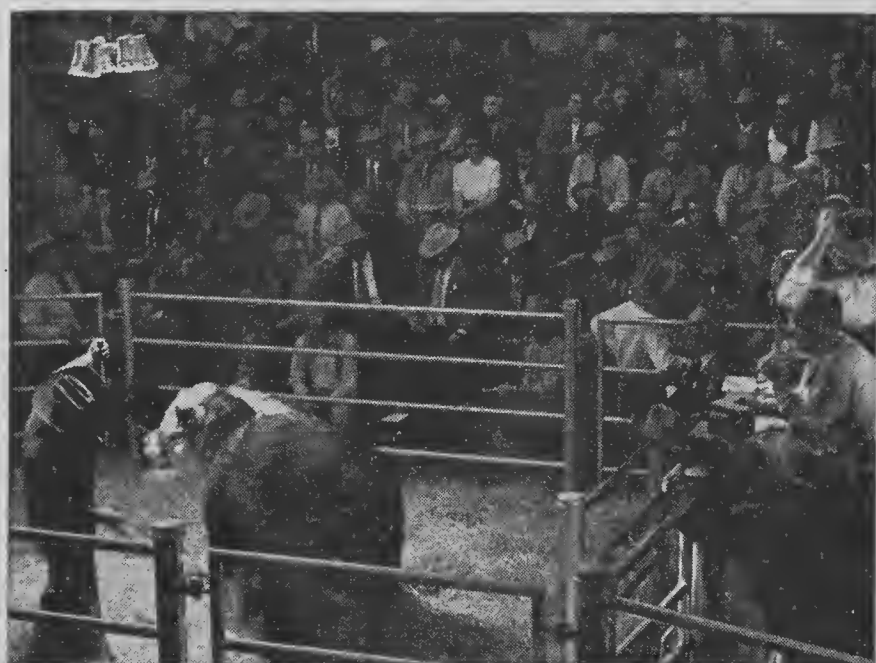
Most of us attend more than one of these events before the spring season expires, and we take them as much for granted as the parties that usher in the Christmas festivities. Almost as many women as men follow these events, so I was somewhat

astonished when a city woman said of a certain rancher's wife:

"She must be an uncouth person for all her polished manners and fancy clothes." Here the informer lowered her voice to a whisper, "They tell me she goes to bull sales!"

"Oh she does!" I whispered right back. "I'm sure she's been to every one that I've attended."

This remark harkened me back to childhood days when my grandmother, who was a lady of the old school, solemnly warned us that the word "bull" was to be eschewed at all cost. "If you must refer to these animals, it is best to call them 'gentlemen cows'."



Behind every winner there's a man who loves his business. Behind most of the men are women, who love their men enough to learn about that business.



I couldn't see why such a short and handy word should be set aside in favor of anything as awkward and contradictory as "gentleman cow," and since grandma didn't call the roosters "gentlemen hens" I decided she must have had some unfortunate experience with a bull that had prejudiced her against them.

SOME of the smartest cattlemen I know are women. They may raise African violets as a hobby and bring their knitting to the sales, but they know their blood lines. They also know good conformation when they see it, and they know something about the feeding and fitting of animals. Such a woman is Mrs. X.

Mrs. X is an expert in the business of beef production and when her bulls go into the ring they are groomed within an inch of their short lives and she sees to the job herself.

I shall never forget the first time I saw her. She was wearing a man's overalls many sizes too large, rubber boots and an old sweater covered with grime. She had not only scrubbed her animals, but she had oiled them, and her clothes bore evidence of her labors.

"Goodness," my companion gasped. "Mrs. X has certainly lost her good looks. She used to be the best looking woman on the circuit."

Later, when the sale was underway, her bulls were led into the ring—sleek as eels and bearing the banners of victory. I saw Mrs. X again, but I didn't recognize her. She was resplendent in a dainty spring hat, a stunningly cut suit, and she was every bit as well groomed and poised as a Powers model. Never have I seen such a swift and complete transformation in a woman. I am certain she could teach society matrons a few wrinkles in the gentle arts.

THEN there is the woman who sometimes comes to our part of the country to judge cattle. She does so stepping around the tons of beef on

spike-heeled slippers, prodding those tallow-laden ribs with fingers encased in immaculate white gloves. She's brilliant and she's beautiful and she's so expert in her judgment of cattle that her decisions are rarely disputed. She's a success in a man's world, not by choice perhaps, but because her husband died leaving her to learn the business quickly and completely, or lose the heavy investments they had made in cattle. She may carry a curry comb in her pocket, but she also carries a lipstick. She may shoulder a man's responsibilities, but she's smart enough to be proud of being a woman.

An elderly woman put it this way: "I never followed the bull sales because I wanted to ape the men—I just wanted to keep in touch with what my husband was talking about! For 35 years I've gone to dinner parties where two-thirds of the conversation centered around cattle. When you marry a cattleman you learn to contribute some sensible remarks to the table-talk, or you sit out your life in boredom."

"I had no choice but to take an active interest in cattle," a young bride confided. "My husband took me to a bull sale on the second day of our honeymoon! That may be grounds for divorce in other countries, but in Western Canada it is nothing of the kind. Here, when you marry a cattleman, you not only learn to love cattle, but you automatically forsake all other breeds in favor of the one he has chosen. If you were brought up to believe that Angus has no breed before it, you drop that conviction and get yourself a book on Hereford, Shorthorn or even Zebu if need be, and you learn what is in that book so that you can defend his breed as long as you both shall live. Cattle are more than a means of earning a livelihood to most men—they are a way of life!"

Or as Dorothy Dix would put it: "Take a good look at what lover boy keeps in his pasture girls. If you don't like his critters, then don't allow him to fence you in." V

## Contradictions

Often when I seem most sad,  
My heart is really wildly glad.

Often when I seem most gay,  
My soul is lost in sorrow's way.

The Old World stares and seems  
to see,  
Yet never knows the real of me.

—EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER.

## The Winds of March

How they dance along the ridges,  
Whirling high the powdered snow;  
How they shriek in fiendish laughter,  
As they watch the white drifts grow;  
How they sweep down through the valleys,  
Moaning low as if in pain,  
While the snow-smoke flies before them  
Like a cloud of silver rain!

How they howl across the lowlands  
Like the ghosts of summer days,  
Restless spirits wildly dancing  
Through the old, familiar ways;  
How they snarl in bitter anguish,  
And how mournfully they sing,  
While beneath the snow the blossoms  
Hear the whisperings of Spring!

—EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER.

## Something's Wrong

I seldom find the casserole  
Is "One-dish" as they say;  
For how to count the pots and pans  
It takes to get that way?

—MARGARET READ.

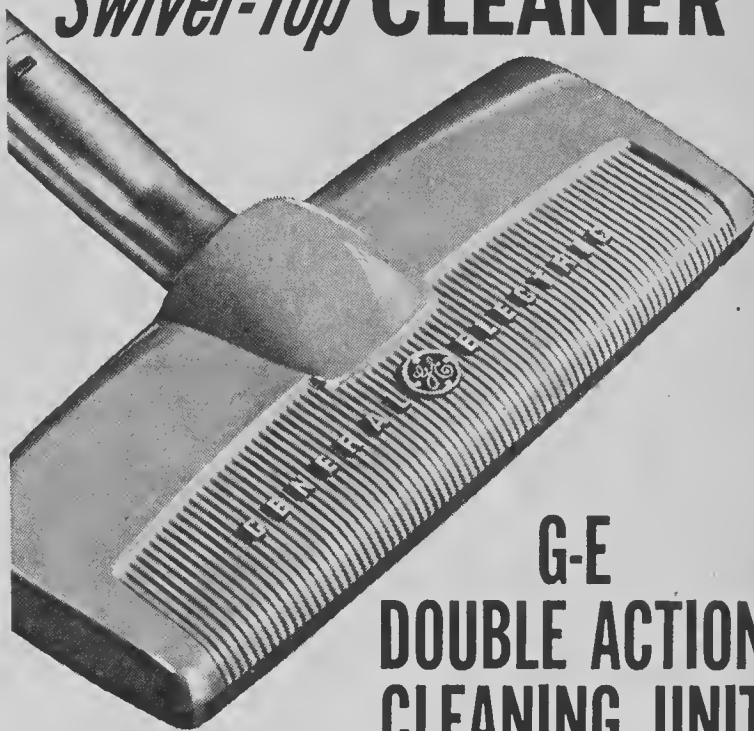


Use Easter Seals

GIVE YOUR HOUSE  
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LOOK...

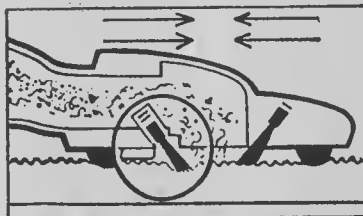
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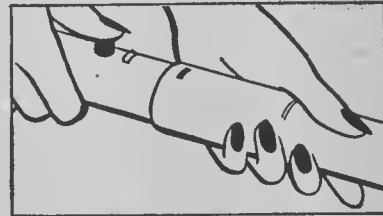


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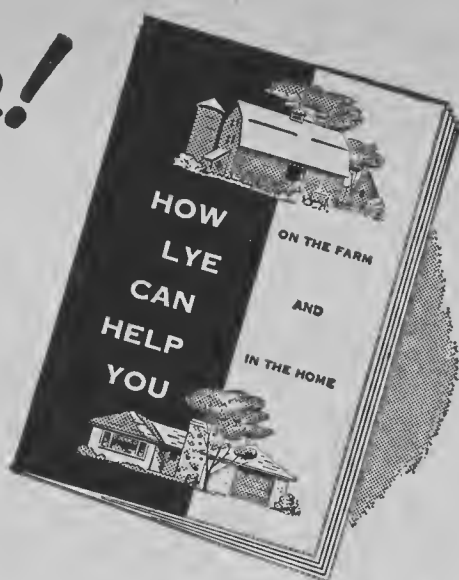


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Swivel-Top  
CLEANER

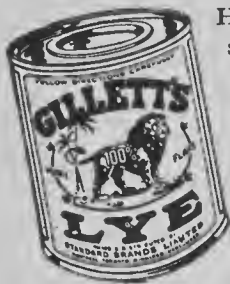
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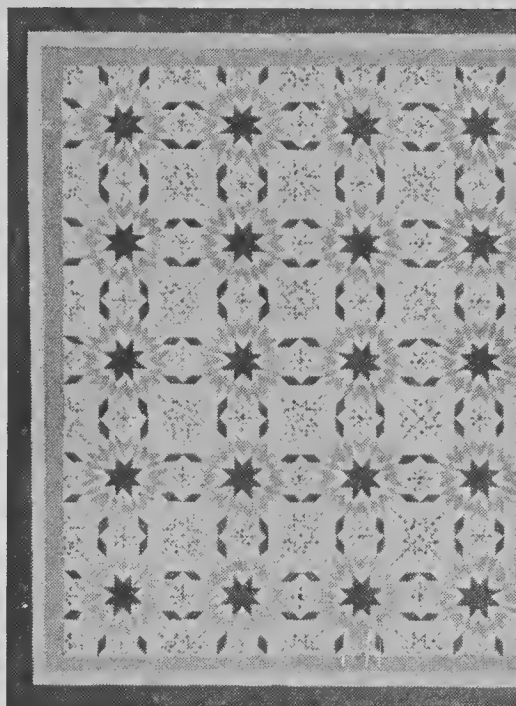
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## NEEDLEWORK

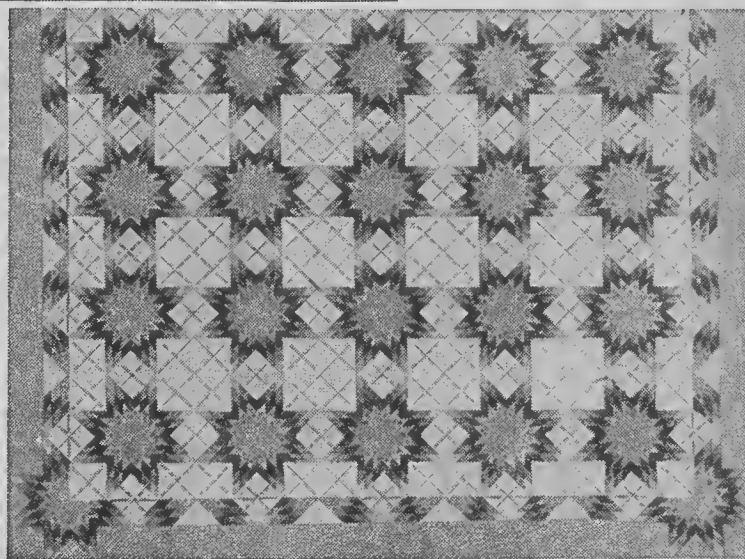
### It's Quilting Time



#### SHIP'S WHEEL

A number of Women's Institutes across Canada are hard at work designing and sewing quilts in competition for one of the national Tweedsmuir handicraft awards. To help them, and others just plain interested in making a quilt, we offer two variations of one quilt block. These can be ordered from The Country Guide Needlework Dept. by stating a request for Design No. K-52 and enclosing 10 cents. Two completely detailed and diagrammed instruction leaflets will be mailed out.

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any stiffening desired. To enhance the mat's beauty after washing, always remold the original contour of the motif, exaggerating the roundness of all rings and picots. Design No. 6488. Price 10 cents for detailed instructions.



Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework  
Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

# The Countrywoman

*With two orange crates, a board, and a chair, you can organize your own home business center*

IN every farm home there are two business operations, one concerning the farm and the other centering around the home. Most rural homemakers will accept this statement without hesitation. When the question "Is farming a business or a way of life?" appeared as the topic of a talk at Farm and Home Week recently, it attracted considerable interest. Farm and Home Week is held on the University of Saskatchewan campus each winter. It is a week of activities participated in by rural people and planned for them by their university extension service.

The speaker who posed the question was W. B. Baker of the Community Planning Department. He said that farming, including home-making, could be both a business and a way of life. The final answer is left to the farm people, and what they want out of life. Although farming may be moving in the direction of mechanization and big business, the farmer and his family still have an opportunity to make their lives full and interesting ones. It is for them to decide what is to be the cultural heritage of the rural family of the future.

As Mr. Baker continued, he outlined some of the opportunities of rural living which could help create a way of life. He suggested that farm people understand the unique importance of human values or interests. Profits are of little interest if they are not effective in terms of things that make life worthwhile. There is an opportunity to enjoy a greater measure of individualism. A satisfactory pattern of family living is more easily realized on farms by such things as the natural discipline supplied for the children through the regular necessity of doing chores, and the emphasis that is given to sharing in all the things which contribute to a happy home. There is an opportunity to cultivate an appreciation of property ownership and there is a responsibility to conserve resources for future generations.

It was emphasized in conclusion that there must be a balance of the business and the way of life. Unfortunately, little research has been done on the human factors or the social

side of rural life. The problems of how to provide interesting activities and how to cope with social difficulties must be solved by the farm families, unaided. However, assistance with the business of farming and homemaking comes readily from extension departments which have access to the quantities of research being done on material things.

ONE extension department makes the claim that every home needs a business center and many homemakers like to have it in the kitchen. It is suggested that an adequate business center should provide a place for writing, for keeping writing supplies, for storing such items as bills, receipts, manufacturer's guarantees and direction booklets. This will give a homemaker a place to keep accounts, write shopping lists, copy recipes and accomplish planning of such things as menus and entertainments.

A calendar will prove to be a necessity to a home business center and a small radio and extension telephone would be of value. A bulletin board to hold order lists, reminders for the forgetful ones, and to give news of general interest, may be hung on the wall.

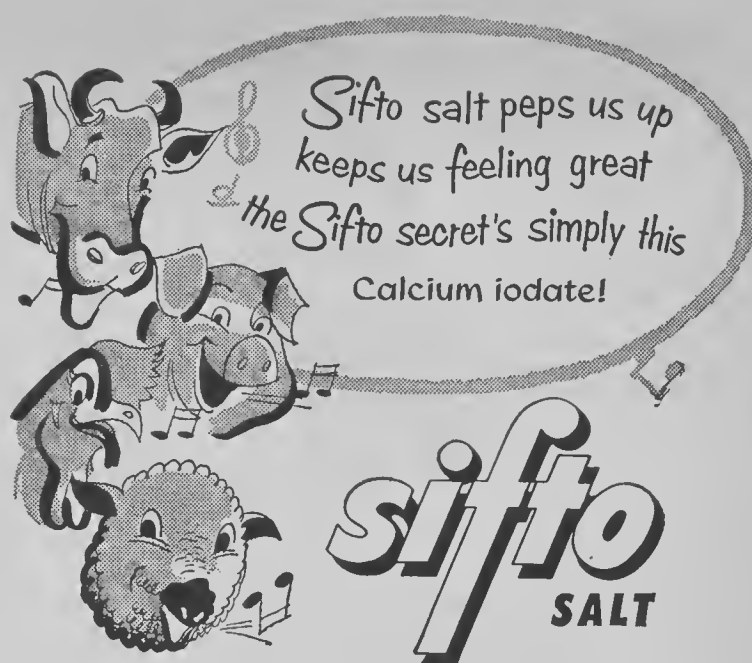
The furniture for a home business center can be provided in several different ways. It can be homemade, built-in or remodelled from something on hand; or standard office furniture can be used. Many people prefer desks that can be economically and easily made at home. One of these could be made from two or more orange crates, plywood or other lumber for the top, and blocks of wood to make the orange crates high enough for comfort in working. A good height for a writing surface ranges from 29 to 33 inches, depending on the height of the users. Additional shelves can be added to the sections of the orange crates. A chair that is comfortable and steady, and will fit into the knee-hole space, is the finishing touch.

With a special place for a home business center in your kitchen, chances are that you will have more time to participate in farming as a way of life and as a business.—G.P. v



*An area of kitchen counter and a stool with a back, make this home business center.*

[R. Schuessler photo]



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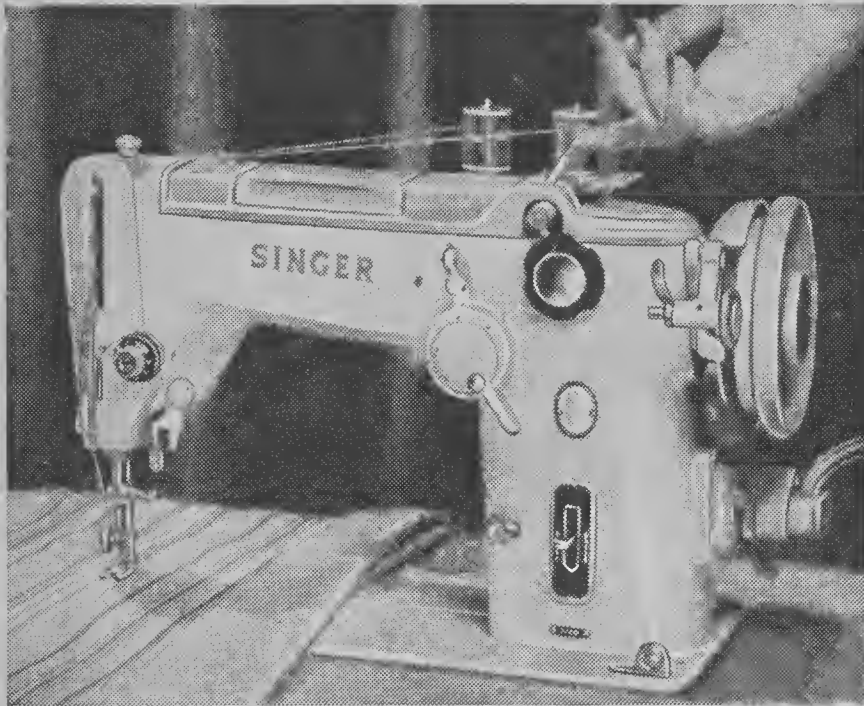
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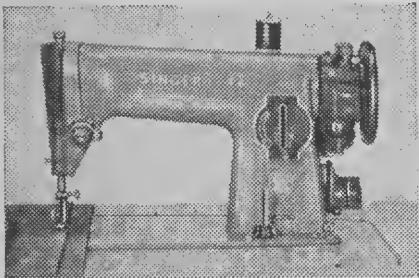


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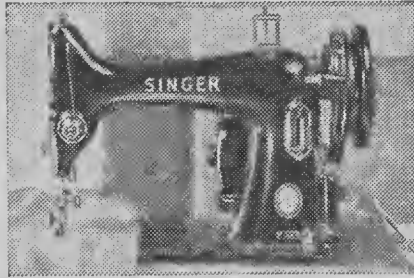
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[Sunkist photo]

## Easter Eggs

*Easy to make, pretty to look  
at, good to eat*

**C**HILDREN like the "do-it-yourself" idea as well as adults, so here are some directions to pass on to the small fry of the family for "no-cook candy Easter eggs." The kitchen may become mussed up a bit, but the recipe shouldn't cause them any difficulty.

### Basic Butter Cream

Yield—2 cups

$\frac{1}{2}$  c. butter                      3 c. sifted icing  
1 egg                                      sugar

Let the butter soften at room temperature until it is easy to cream. Beat the butter until fluffy. Gradually add half of the icing sugar, beating until smooth after each addition. Add the unbeaten egg and mix thoroughly. Gradually beat in the remaining sugar. This mixture should be smooth and creamy.

### To Make Easter Eggs

1 c. basic butter                      1 egg white,  
cream                                      slightly beaten  
1 c. sifted icing sugar

Food coloring, flavoring, coconut, nuts or maraschino cherries as desired.

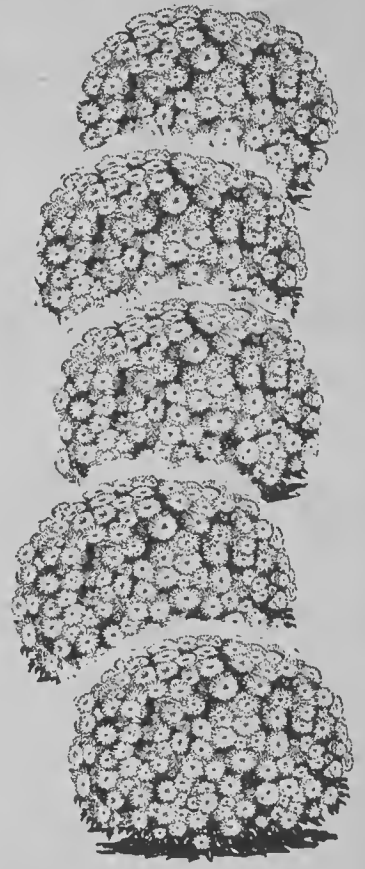
Gradually mix the sugar into the basic butter cream. Divide the candy into four portions, adding the desired flavoring to each. Knead each portion on a baking board that is sprinkled with sifted icing sugar. Add more sugar as needed. When the mixture is easy to handle, roll the candy into egg-shaped pieces of the desired size. Nuts, maraschino cherries or other candied fruit may be rolled into the center of each candy egg. Dip each candy into the slightly beaten egg white and roll in white or tinted coconut. The candy itself may be colored by adding a few drops of food coloring with the flavoring. Place the finished egg on a cookie sheet and cover with waxed paper or aluminum foil and let stand for a few hours in a cool place. The candy can be eaten at once, but it is better if the flavors are allowed to blend.

### Suggested Flavorings

1 or 2 drops of peppermint.  
1 or 2 squares of melted chocolate, with almond or vanilla extract to taste.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. vanilla or almond extract.  
1 tsp. grated lemon or orange rind.

*To tint coconut*—shake shredded coconut in a jar along with a few drops of coloring, until the color is evenly distributed. This tinted coconut could be arranged to look like a nest in which small size Easter eggs could be placed. V

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## The Mechanized Home

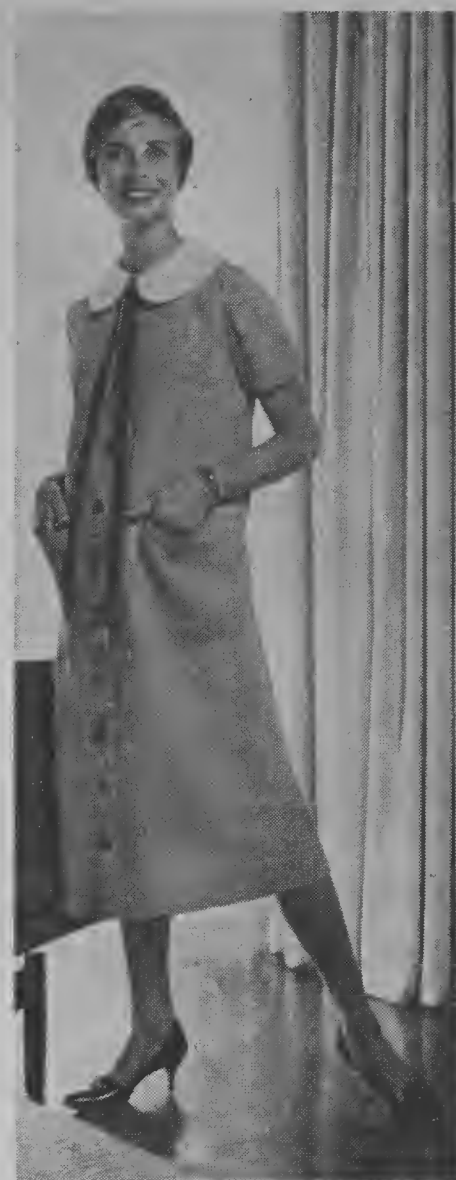
A lot is said about mechanized farming, but the tremendous increase in household appliances in recent years has been as spectacular, and is gradually easing the homemaker's burden. The Country Guide, both in the editorial and advertising columns, is keeping readers abreast of the latest equipment for taking the backache out of many household chores. If you want to know more, don't hesitate to drop a line to The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man.

# Spring's Fresh, Young Look

Men say they don't like it, and call it "the sack." Women think it's wonderful, refer to it as a "chemise," and say it has the easy comfort of a school tunic. Although bearing a resemblance to styles of 1920, the 1958 chemise is a rather elegant fashion that has better shape, fitting smoothly at shoulder, bust and hipline. To draw attention away from the unfitted midriff, necklines have become more flattering, and the shorter skirts are finished with low-placed trimming, slashes, or pleated flounces.

For accessories, women are wearing ropes of beads, hats that stress height, and shoes with pointed toes (they're comfortable, too).

A Free-Swinging dress that breathes spring in every movement. Its fresh features: a V dipping back and inset sash. No. 8505—Jr. Miss and Misses' sizes 11-18. Price 50 cents.



Button-front Cover-up . . . can serve as a coat after baby arrives. Suggested fabric: a cool open mesh of rayon and acetate. No. 8231—sizes 12-20. Price 50 cents.

A Princess (lower left) with party airs, eyelet down the front, and new "Jack-O-Lantern" sleeves. No. 8441—sizes 7-14. Price 35 cents.

Flirty bows and a pretty shirred inset add sparkle to a flower-basket print princess. (lower right) No. 8482—sizes 1-6. Price 35 cents.

## The Chemise

Because a chemise is free of fussy detail, the designers were free to use interesting fabrics. This spring, prints will appear in beautiful floral effects ranging from the bold and splashy to dainty miniatures, or wallpaper stripes copied from Victorian parlors. Also being worn, with pleasure, are the soft textured weaves, cool lenos, and mesh.

Choose them in water colors: Mediterranean blue and green or deep emerald and sapphire (especially lovely when combined in silk and silk-like prints); the sunshine colors: hot pink to yellow to orange (pink is very popular for prints); and the neutrals: variations of gray and beige, ranging from surf-washed sands to wood tones and smokey grays, with just a hint of green.



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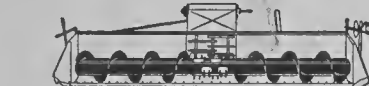
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# Young People

*On the farm and at home*

## Careers for You

*Just for teenagers, yearning to get out in the world, here are some interesting highlights*

**M**ANY of our teenage readers are going to be making one of the most important of all choices this year—the choice of a career. Perhaps this is your senior year in high school. If it is you should make up your mind soon about your future. Even if you are still a junior or a sophomore, you may have to decide between the commercial or the matriculation course. You may even have to say whether you want to finish high school at all.

Back in our Grandmother's day the problem of selecting a career was simpler, with teaching, nursing and stenography leading all others by a country mile. Today, it is more difficult because so many new careers beckon. Suppose you begin your self-analysis by listing as many careers as possible. Now with this list in front of you, ask yourself these questions and do some real thinking about the answers.

- How much training does each of these careers call for? When you have answered this you'll find it varies from 6 to 8 months for a stenographer's course to perhaps five years to become a dietitian.

- Have I the ability and the money to get the training I will need?

- Check your strong and weak points as a student. If you're poor in sciences, nursing or a lab technician's work may not be for you.

- Am I the sort of person who could do well in this field? Every profession demands a certain type of personality.

- What openings are there when I finish my course? If you want to work in a particular part of the country, then this becomes a very important consideration.

- Will I find it a satisfying occupation? This is probably the most important question. Most people want an occupation they can feel a sense of achievement in; they want to be sure what they are doing is worthwhile.

**T**O help the girls learn something about some of the careers available, The Country Guide is going to introduce to you some career personalities. The first of these are going to be home economists. Perhaps you are wondering just what home economics is. First and foremost, it is a science. Home economics is also an art, a career, a psychology, and, in many respects a philosophy. In its complete interpretation, home economics is the study of everything that pertains to the home and family.

The home economics student will find herself specializing in such home-centered courses as foods and nutrition, textiles, clothing and design, home management, household equipment, child care and family relationships. But she will also be urged to take courses in English, demonstration

techniques, script writing for radio and T.V. presentations, so that she can better express her ideas to others; in physiology, chemistry and biology, so that she can better understand the physical workings of human beings and the environment in which they live; and psychology, sociology, history and literature, so that she can better appreciate the needs and responsibilities of mankind in the world in which she lives.

Why should you consider being in home economics? A professional home economist has three answers to this question:

- ✓ You get a two-for-one value. A home economics education not only prepares you for an exciting position in the working world, but it also trains you for the finest job a woman can have, that of a wife and homemaker.

- ✓ Home economics is in demand. Where there is demand, there are jobs. Everyone today is interested in the home,—educators, advertisers, businessmen, government officials, hospital directors and radio broadcasters. Being interested in the home, they are interested in the home economist with her fingers on the pulse of homes.

- ✓ Home economics is a key—a key that opens the doors to many bright and fascinating careers in which there is little direct competition from men. This key opens doors to careers that not only afford good salaries, but great personal satisfaction and happiness.

In our next issues you will be introduced to several home economists. We hope you will enjoy meeting them. ✓

## Toddler Tending

**D**O you have a little brother to look after sometimes, or a regular job of toddler tending to supplement your spending money? Whichever it may be there are probably times when a little extra know-how might help. You can have fun and satisfaction in taking care of a 2-year-old runabout, full of curiosity and affection. Just to help, here are some suggestions to use:

- Was information about where the parents can be reached given to

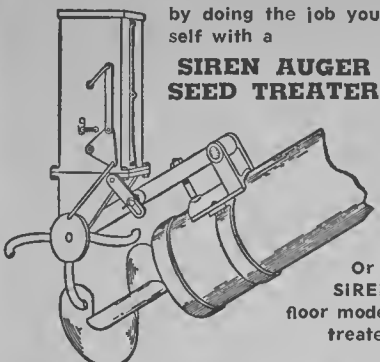


[Guide photo] As exciting as a three-ring circus.



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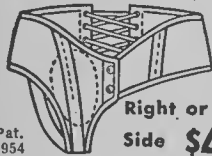
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you? You should also have the name and the phone number of a neighbor, a relative or a doctor who could be called in case of an emergency.

□ Have you tried to understand the nature of 1-, and 2-year-olds? This is the "into everything" age, and opening doors and poking into cupboards is not bratty but normal.

□ Do you have toys and things to keep him occupied? The best way to keep a toddler out of mischief is to keep him busy doing things.

□ Are you constantly alert on the job?

□ Do you make friends with him? All this requires is to play with him.

□ Have you a diversion plan to take things away from him which he shouldn't have? If he has a sharp-pointed pair of scissors, don't wrest them from him. He'll likely put up a good fight if you do. Try to divert him. "Jimmy—just look at this pretty colored paper I have!"

□ Did the parents give you advice as to what happens at bedtime, because bedtime habits become a ritual for children?

It's easy to know toddlers. There's really no menace in Dennis if you handle him right. ✓

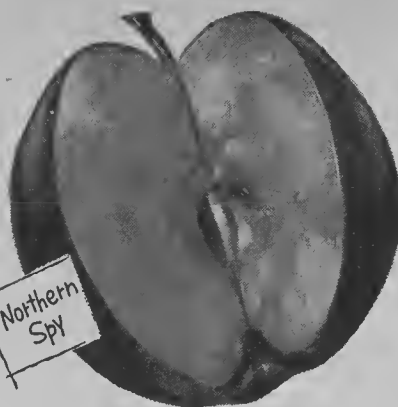
### Club Councils Plan



[Guide photo]  
Mrs. Eleanor Near, who is president of the Saskatchewan 4-H Club Council.

AT the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan 4-H Club Council, Mrs. E. Near of Pinkham was elected president. Mrs. Near is a member of the Kindersley Agricultural Committee, a former club leader, and the mother of two very active 4-H club members. She has never been a 4-H club member herself, but she is determined to do all in her power to give young people the opportunity of belonging to a 4-H club. She is also active in the local Homemaker's club, and is always trying new activities. One such project this winter is a leathercraft class. Besides being a very busy farm homemaker, Mrs. Near is an ardent curler. She brings a variety of interests and accomplishments, as well perpetual enthusiasm, to her new duty with the provincial council.

THE Manitoba 4-H Club Council, under the leadership of president George McLean of Pilot Mound, has established a program of activity for this year, too. This includes the continuation of the 4-day visit of 36 club leaders and members to the Minnesota State Fair. The council is also arranging for two members to visit Ontario, and for a 4-H club exchange visit with Iowa. ✓

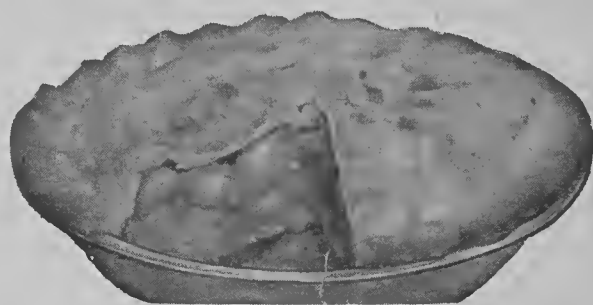


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# The Country Boy and Girl



"The sun hurts my eyes. Go away," croaked the frog.

## Mr. Bull Frog Felt Grumpy

by VIOLET INGALDSON

IT was spring, and a beautiful day. Everybody was glad the long winter was over.

But Mr. Bull Frog had just awakened from his long nap in the mud beside the pond, and he was a trifle cranky. He yawned, and blinked his eyes, and through the sleepy blur saw that he had a visitor. It was Mr. Red Fox.

"Everybody is meeting in the clearing in the forest," he said. "We are going to sing and play. Come along."

"The sun hurts my eyes," croaked Mr. Bull Frog. "I don't want to play and sing. Go away."

"We need you. You have the best bass voice hereabouts. Do come."

"Go away." Mr. Bull Frog closed his eyes. But just then Mr. Rabbit came thumping along. "I am going to a meeting," he said, and jumped up high. "This nice warm sun makes me feel like singing and jumping. Come with me, Mr. Frog."

"The sun dries my skin," the frog replied, "and I do not want to sing or jump. Go away." He moved to the shady side of a big log. He closed his eyes again, and again heard someone approaching. "Now who is it?" he grumbled.

It was Mr. Skunk. "There is a picnic in the clearing in the forest." He stamped the ground with his front feet. "We are going to stamp and sing," he said, "and we need you for bass drum. Come along."

"Oh, go away. I am tired. I want to be left alone." Mr. Bull Frog closed his eyes. But just then something hit him, and he glared out at the intruder. It was Mr. Badger having fun on the

bank of the pond. "Watch out what you are doing," Mr. Bull Frog shouted. "You hit me with a hunk of mud."

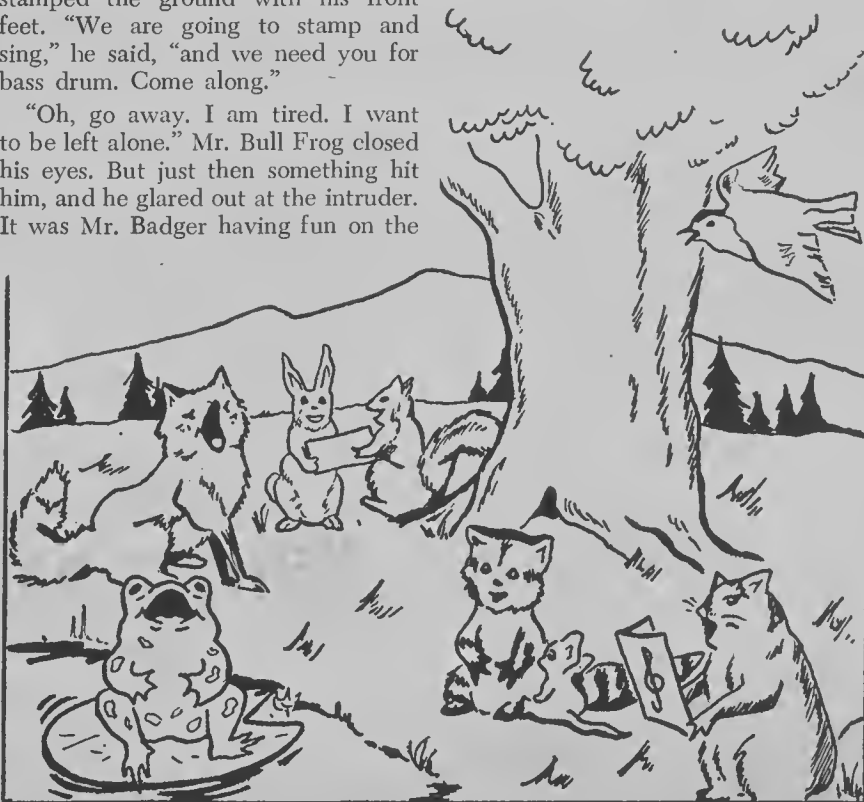
"Sorry," Mr. Badger said. "But I feel so happy. I feel like digging holes. Spring is here. Come to the clearing in the forest. We will dig and sing."

"I don't want to dig holes or sing. Leave me alone."

Mr. Bull Frog tried to sleep, but there was too much noise. He saw mice, moles, squirrels, chipmunks, wood chucks, and weasels running by, and all of them called to him, "Come along. Come along. We need you for singing like a bass drum."

Then Mr. Bull Frog began to hear music. It was good singing, but they needed a bass drum. He tried not to listen, but soon was tapping his hind foot. All of a sudden he jumped high in the air. He wanted to stamp the ground, dig holes, jump, and sing. With big jumps he reached the clearing. "So glad you came," Mr. Rabbit said.

Mr. Bull Frog took a deep breath. "Boom, boom, boom," he sang. He was just testing his voice. It sounded fine. He kept on booming. At first he sang just to please the others. Soon he was pleasing himself, and had a wonderful time. Everybody had fun at the meeting in the clearing in the forest that first day of spring.



FOR YOU TO COLOR: There are all the animals that went to the clearing in the forest to sing . . . Mr. Red Fox, Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Skunk, Mr. Badger, Mr. Grumpy Bull Frog and others. We hope you enjoy coloring this scene.

## Watch for the Birds

ALMOST any day now the song-birds will return from a warmer climate down south. Perhaps some have already reached your district. So that you can recognize them as they arrive, here is a brief description of four that should be among the first to appear:

"Spring of the Year" calls the eastern meadowlark, and you know it's time to look in the shelter of a wind-breaking rock for tiny flower faces. On the other side of Canada, ranchers and farmers are hearing, happily, the "King-chigle-a-bunk" of the western meadowlark. The chinook winds have melted away the last winter snow, and the meadowlark is joyfully heralding the arrival of spring. This little fellow is to some extent a ventriloquist. First you will hear him over on a fence post, then, in the next moment, his song seems to come from the long grasses at the edge of a slough.

The eastern and the western meadowlark have similar markings: brown back, yellow throat and breast, and jet black necklace.

"On-choree" sings the red-winged blackbird as he sways on a cattail in a clump of bulrushes. He arrives in early March, and will settle down quickly to the business of nest-building in slough or marsh reeds.

The red-winged blackbird is a little smaller than a robin, with the male being jet black with brilliant crimson and yellow shoulder bars.

"Churr" chuckles the female bluebird, softly, as she darts in and out among the hollyhocks. She dearly loves a garden, park, or semi-open orchard.

Across Canada one can see several kinds of bluebird. "The sky above, the earth beneath" is a phrase that describes very well the blue back and red breast of the male of the eastern species. The mountain male bluebird is all blue.

"Cheerup—cheerily—cheerup, cheerup, cheerup" Do you recognize that call? It's the robin, everyone's friend. In late April and May, it may sometimes be heard singing a loud and happy chorus with other newly arrived robins.

The robin is dark grayish brown, with black coloring on the tail and head, and a brick-red breast and abdomen.

As you walk to school, pause now and then to listen to the bird songs. They will sound so happy that they'll probably make you feel that "All's right with the world."

## Poetry Contest

This was to be the month that the best poems, entered in your contest, were to be printed. However, the boys and girls have written so many good poems, that the judges are still very busy reading them. We hope you will forgive us for keeping you waiting another month to read the prize-winning poems.—The Editors. v

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 8)

previous support legislation, which proved totally inadequate. ✓

The Saskatchewan Farmers Union reports that 13 district leadership schools were held throughout the province during February. These have been described as highly successful by SFU director of organization, Roy Atkinson.

The SFU is sponsoring a series of joint meetings of candidates in the forthcoming federal election to consider and discuss farm union agricultural policies. Meetings are being organized under the direction of SFU district directors.

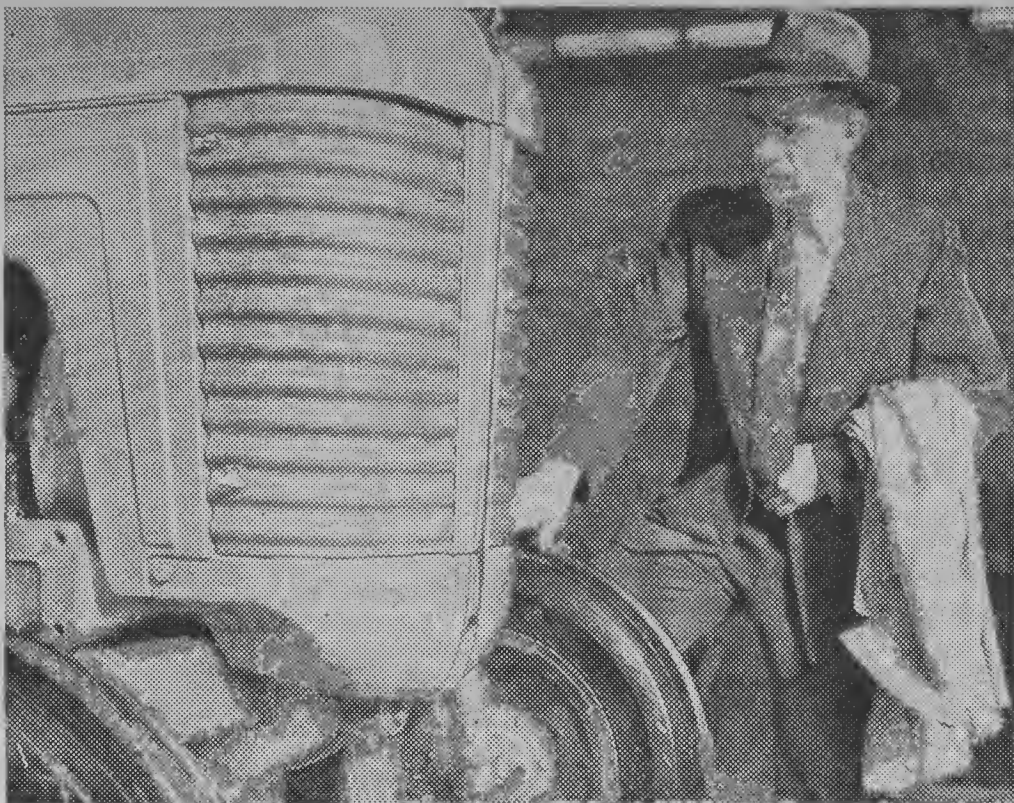
The Saskatchewan Farmers Union will make presentations to the Bracken Commission on boxcar allocation and to the Royal Commission enquiring into price spreads. The work of both Commissions has been described by SFU president Alf Gleave as being vitally important to the future of agriculture.

The SFU will participate in a series of 120 public meetings throughout Saskatchewan as part of a provincial educational program leading toward a plebiscite of producers for a producer egg marketing board. The meeting itinerary, to be shared between SFU and Saskatchewan Wheat Pool personnel, will be preceded by one-day schools of instruction to be held in Regina and Saskatoon in order to acquaint personnel with the proposed provisions of the plan. SFU women's president, Mrs. L. Margaret Lund, is the farm union's representative on the Provisional Egg Marketing Committee. ✓

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture, in its annual submission to the Provincial Cabinet, stressed the seriousness of the economic position facing Alberta farmers. As one means of improving the situation, the AFA supported the principle of producer marketing boards. It requested that Alberta egg producers be given another opportunity to vote on a producer egg marketing plan for the province. It was pointed out that for one reason or another the enumeration held last November had failed to establish a proper list of producers who would be affected by the plan and thus entitled to vote. In spite of errors in the voters' list, the producers voted 78 per cent in favor of the plan. This, however, fell short of the required 51 per cent of all those registered, by 733 votes. The AFA delegation was informed that no decision would be reached on another plebiscite until all members of the government had been consulted. ✓

### ASK THAT HORNED CATTLE TAX GO

Delegates to the 1958 convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held at Lacombe, Alta., last month, endorsed a resolution that the horned cattle penalty be abolished. The resolution was put forward by stockman Einar Stevenson, Red Deer, who told the meeting that the tax was costing him \$1,000 a year, and that buying a lot of cattle in fall and winter as he did, dehorning would cost him more in disease and weight loss. ✓



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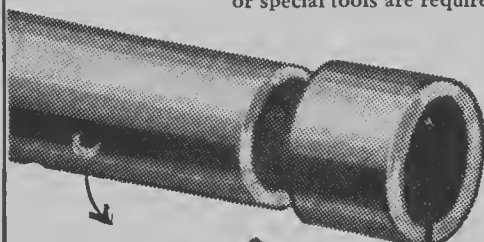
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VOL. LXXVII WINNIPEG, MARCH 1958 No. 3

### Election Comment

THERE are at least two questions about the current election campaign which should be disturbing to every thinking Canadian. Will one of the political parties have a sufficiently clearcut majority after March 31 to form a stable government? Will a majority of the electorate be duped by politicians who are attempting to use the election as an auction ring where votes go to the party who bids the highest?

We should be vitally concerned about the first question, because no country can be governed effectively on the basis of short-term expediencies. In the absence of a clearcut majority in the House of Commons, any minority government is confronted with an intolerable future. If it is to stay in power for any length of time it must walk a tight rope, where it is delicately balanced between the pressures of opposition parties and the unending demands of special interest groups on the one hand, and the desire to carry out its own political policies and promises on the other. It becomes unduly sensitive to the demands of minority groups, and often is inclined to make decisions on the basis of political advantage, rather than on the basis of what is right or just. It is forced into making concessions which are at variance with its own objectives and those who are in sympathy with those objectives.

The second question should scarcely need elaboration. It would be a sorry comment on democracy, as we know it in Canada, to find that our political life has deteriorated to the point where our government is elected mainly on the basis of which political party outbids the others with election promises—promises, which if implemented, could very well lead to national bankruptcy. Surely with all the complexities of present-day living, with urgent trade problems hanging in the balance, with world-shaking international events in the offing, and with Canada's own future development at stake, political parties should be expected to come forward with carefully defined, rational and well-rounded policy statements. Such statements should make clear distinctions between party policies and should be designed to give the people some modicum of a chance to make an intelligent decision on how they should vote.

The days in which we live call for statesmanship and leadership of a high order. They call for prudent, progressive and just government, both in domestic and foreign affairs. They call for responsible government. It is abundantly clear that the Canadian people have a duty to give the competing party which most nearly fits these criteria a working majority in the Commons, and that political parties should desist from doing little more than trying to buy people's votes in their own selfish interests. We can only hope that a maximum number of Canadians, regardless of their political beliefs, will bear these points in mind when they cast their votes at the end of this month. V

### Capital-Management Race

THIS issue (page 12) contains an article entitled "Contract Farming for All?" The question may be premature, but we suggest it is a highly pertinent one. The scarce resources in farming today are capital and management. Capital, if properly employed, generates more efficient production and higher incomes. But capital is scarce because of the very high risks involved in farm production, and because our credit system is not geared to meet the variable flow of farm income. Since top-flight management will attract capital, it becomes the limiting

factor and the one upon which the greatest premium is placed.

Business concerns have been grasping this situation. The seller of farm supplies knows it is to his advantage if he can determine in advance how much of his product he can sell. The processor realizes that he will benefit greatly if he can keep his plant running at near capacity, and supply his customers with a uniform, high-quality product throughout the year. Hence, either alone or in combination, business concerns are trying to capture these economic advantages by offering farmers contracts. The contract usually provides the necessary credit for large-scale production, and a management service to assure security for the venture. The individual producer, in return for surrendering his right to make management decisions, and even to own the product in some cases, and for the use of his labor, buildings, equipment and land, is given a chance to gain a steady market and income.

In the years ahead, those types of farming which lend themselves to mass production, and which place the heaviest demands on management, will show the greatest relative earnings. The burning questions are: Who will supply the capital-management combination? Will it come from privately owned business firms—farm co-operatives—government agencies—or from all three of these sources? How many farmers can go it alone? Will the end result be in the long run best interest of the farmer and the farm community?

These are some of the many questions involving contract farming and vertical integration that are not yet resolved. They present a great challenge to everyone concerned with farm policy and the future welfare of the agricultural industry, because, if the trend of contract farming develops as many qualified people think it will, there is indeed another agricultural revolution just around the corner.

While contract farming is as yet a reality for a relatively small number of producers, it seems likely to spread to a great many more in the near future. It is encouraging that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has the matter under active consideration. Objective and alert thinking and study followed by the united and prompt action of farm people and their organizations is what is required. There is no time to lose. V

### Creating New Demands

THE quest for a better living for Canadian farmers leads in many directions. The most obvious course has been to press for prices more in line with production costs, and for stable markets. However, another way to set more money flowing into agriculture is by producing new foods and raw materials which can create new demands. Oil seed crops are a case in point.

Oil seeds have two special attractions for Canada. Firstly, practically every region of the cultivated area can grow one or more of these crops, and the quality is generally high. The second attraction is that so long as Canada is a big importer of oil seeds, more of these crops could be home grown for home consumption, while still maintaining a profitable export market.

The problem is to match production with demand. Literally thousands of farmers have grown oil crops for the first time in the past few years. Increases in flax and rapeseed acreages have been sensational, while even soybeans and the other less adaptable crops have been spreading over wider areas. This is a classic example of what can happen through the combined efforts of farmers, agronomists, researchers, manufacturers and salesmen, with a surplus of grains on world markets to speed the process.

Let us hope that it will not become a classic case of a boom turning into a bust. If production of oil crops continues to increase at its present rate, as it may well do, it could lead to serious overproduction. This might take the form of an excess of flax and rapeseed, while there is still an overall deficiency in oil seeds.

At the recent Oil Seeds Conference in Winnipeg, it was reported that plant breeders are working on

an entirely new oil crop for Canada, which might have wide applications as lubricating oil and grease. There is also a new strain of Polish rapeseed on the way, with a low erucic acid content, which shows promise as an edible oil. In flax, often neglected in the past, there is a new line of research which could lead to markets in the food business for a protein additive, a smoothing ingredient for ice cream and puddings, and a type of pectin for jams and jellies.

There is a real need for more of this kind of research into the uses of farm products, as well as for more encouragement of those who have been developing crops suited to Canadian conditions. It will mean a recognition of the increasing importance of oil seeds to the farm economy, and of their tremendous potential for all kinds of purposes. It could mean that farmers will be not only growing a particular kind of crop, but a particular variety tailored for a definite purpose. It will require plenty of market research and vigorous salesmanship.

The alternative may be a smaller market for oil seeds, as science and technology continue to find synthetic materials to replace them. Why not reverse the process? V

### Parkland Barley

UNDOUBTEDLY many of our readers have been confused by the controversial stories which have been circulating as to whether the barley variety Parkland is suitable for malting purposes and will be purchased in 1958 by the malting companies.

Parkland was licensed for sale in Canada in 1956. On the basis of extensive agronomic and malting quality tests conducted over a period of six years, it has been officially classified as a malting barley and the Board of Grain Commissioners has ruled that it is eligible for the highest grades of Canada Western 6-row barley. The Canada Department of Agriculture indicated recently that experimental data have always shown it to be definitely superior in malting quality to O.A.C. 21—the standard for malting quality in Canada—and equal to, if not better than, Montcalm.

In an official release from the Brewing and Malting Barley Research Institute, it is pointed out that malting companies were unable to obtain sufficient supplies of the 1957 crop of Parkland to adequately test it under plant scale conditions, because supplies were being held for seed purposes. The malting companies insist that such tests must be made before they can commit themselves to large-scale purchases of the 1958 crop.

As the result of the present unsettled condition it is apparent that barley growers must themselves decide on the acreage they will plant to this crop in the current year. Our purpose here is simply to emphasize that Parkland is definitely an improved, high-yielding, rust-resistant variety and is not only officially recommended as a malting variety, but as a first class feed barley in Manitoba and in certain crop zones in Saskatchewan.

In comparing it to Montcalm, Parkland has these specific advantages. In Western Canada it yields about 10 bushels per acre more than Montcalm, and in Eastern Canada it has an advantage of 5 to 10 bushels. It is decidedly superior to Montcalm in bushel weight—averaging 1½ to 2 pounds per bushel heavier. Parkland is resistant to prevailing races of stem rust, including Race 15B, while Montcalm has little or no resistance to stem rust. Parkland gives about 20 per cent less lodging.

The question as to whether the malting companies will purchase Parkland in large quantities is not likely to be decided for some months. In the meantime, farmers in all those districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan where Parkland is at present officially recommended, will stand to lose little by growing the variety in 1958, even if they have to sell it as a feed barley. Unfortunately, farmers in Ontario will have a somewhat more difficult decision to make, because Brant—the officially recommended feed barley—is more disease resistant and a higher yielding variety than Parkland. V

## What I Did About Green Flowers

by HILDA CROOK

LAST summer, I had a lot of flowers full of beautiful colors, but a little on the dry side. Then the longed-for rain came and I felt sure that my flowers would be better and brighter, only to find that the asters in particular had practically no color at all. Some had maybe a few petals on one side, but the rest stayed green and never opened out.

I had this happen to me about four years ago, and so I asked the local experimental farm why it did. They told me that a virus disease called aster yellows was the cause.

I will never forget the bright border of lovely petunias last summer. They were a rich red, but after the rain, first one plant and then another had green flowers. I knew the name of the disease and that was about all. So again I wrote to the experimental farm, and this was the reply:

"The disease, aster yellows, has been very prevalent this year, and it attacks quite a number of plants. It is responsible for the purple top of potatoes, yellows of tomatoes, and also asters, phlox, peonies, gladioli and dahlias, just to mention a few ornamentals. It has also done a great deal of damage to carrots. This disease is spread by a small insect, which is quite active early in the year, but it depends on favorable weather conditions. Because of this fact, it is not prevalent every year.

"The best way to control the disease is to control the insect. This can be done with frequent sprayings, using the insecticide called Malathion. Plants that are propagated vegetatively, such as potatoes or gladioli, should be looked over carefully for the disease, and any plants showing symptoms should be discarded, so that the bulbs are not used another year for propagation purposes."

I think that covers it pretty thoroughly, and I'm glad to know what I can do if the disease should be bad another year. Gardening is a lot of work, but so worthwhile when flowers bloom brightly and healthily. A season's work for green flowers is not for me. V

### Ceres

*She is a little old woman,  
Like the woman who lived in  
a shoe,  
But there is no child to disturb her  
The long, long hours through;  
And she works in her little garden  
From dawn to the dusk of day—  
This dear little, old little woman,  
Whose eyes are as young as  
the May.*

*She gathers the fruits of her garden  
And journeys from door to door—  
Oh! the joyous lilt of her laughter,  
As she garners her golden store;  
And ever a trail of gladness  
Follows her flying feet,  
And ever, when she is passing,  
The day seems more than sweet.*

—EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER.

So easy to prepare!

## Magic Pizza Pie



### "Pizza Pie for supper!"

Here's a deliciously different and economical dish...

a tasty adaptation of a popular old-world recipe that takes practically no time to make.

It's a basic recipe, so have fun

... let your imagination take it from there!

All it takes is you and your Magic!



Roll up edge of dough to form a rim deep enough to contain filling.



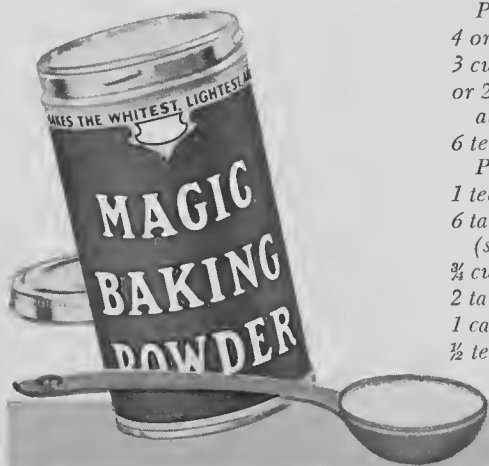
Make it mild or zesty by varying its herbs, cheeses and other ingredients.

### MAGIC PIZZA PIE

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup finely-chopped onion
- Old cheddar or process cheese slices
- 4 wieners, sliced diagonally
- Shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese
- 4 or 5 stuffed olives, sliced
- 3 cups once-sifted pastry flour or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
- 6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 6 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon oregano

Prepare the onion, sufficient old cheddar or process cheese slices to cover the pizza, wieners, shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese, and the olives.

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into a bowl. Make a well in the flour mixture and add cooking oil, milk and parsley; mix these liquids a little with mixing fork, then combine with flour mixture to form soft dough. Knead lightly for 10 seconds on waxed paper; pat into a ball and cover with another sheet of waxed paper. Roll out dough to an 11-inch circle; remove top sheet of paper. Turn over dough onto greased cookie sheet and peel off paper; turn up edge all around to form a deep rim. Spread dough with  $\frac{1}{2}$  the tomato sauce. Sprinkle sauce with oregano and onion; cover with sliced cheese. Arrange wieners over the cheese slices and spread with remaining tomato sauce. Sprinkle shredded cheese over mixture and top with thin slices of stuffed olives. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 20 minutes. Serve hot. Yield — 6 to 8 servings.





## How to make History



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